

THE GREENCASTLE TIMES.

VOL. 3. NO. 33.

GREENCASTLE, INDIANA, THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1884.

\$1.25 PER YEAR.

ALASKA Refrigerators,

MONITOR COAL OIL COOK STOVES.

ARE SOLD ONLY BY
H. S. Renick & Co.

EAST SIDE SQUARE.

Call and examine.

TIRED JOHNNY.

The shadows were a-gathering
Among the leafy boughs;
And Johnny from the meadow
Was driving home the cows.

While Bettie with her milk pail,
Was standing at the gate,
Calling out impatiently,
"Come, Johnny, you are late."

Johnny heaved a bitter sigh,
As he dropped the heavy bars,
And wished that he had wings to fly
High up among the stars.

For his little feet were weary,
And his heart was very sad,
And Johnny thought in all his life
He never had been glad.

Then Johnny lay down on the grass,
Under an apple tree;
And soon he was as sound asleep
As any boy could be.

Bettie milked the patient cows,
And turned them through the bars,
Still tired Johnny lay and slept,
Beneath the twinkling stars.

At last old Rover found him,
And with a gentle grace,
He licked his tired, dusty feet,
He licked his hands and face.

Then Johnny said, "Where am I?"
Now Rover, tell me true,
Did I lie down and go to sleep
To be awakened up by you?"

And then he rose up softly,
And to the house he crept,
And stealing to his little bed
He lay and soundly slept.

And when the sun came over the hills
To wake the bird and bee,
Refreshed and bright, the little lad
Thought none so gay as he.
—Margaret S. Langdon in Sunday Sentinel.

PENCILINGS.

The locusts have come.

The farmers are busy threshing
and haying.

It is said that Cleveland wears a
number 19 collar.

The summer hotels are closing for
the want of patronage.

The DePauw Building Committee
are in session here this week.

There are already four Republi-
can organizations in Greencastle.

The "Mugwump" species do not
thrive in this portion of the vine-
yard.

The campaign in this State will be
formally opened about the last week
in August.

Gus Williams is billed for the
Greencastle opera house early the
coming season.

Cleveland thinks that working-
men should labor at least twelve
hours a day. The workingmen re-
fuse to agree with him.

The horrible puns perpetrated in
the name of Grubbs, ought to be
enough in themselves to frighten
Brother Matson off the track.

The white plug "tile" has invaded
the hitherto sacred precincts of Put-
nam. In this vicinity the "tile" is a
Blaine and Logan "marker."

Putnam County Republicans live
in hopes of the "good time coming"
and will make a stride into its im-
mediate neighborhood this fall.

The Cincinnati Commercial Gaz-
ette truthfully says: "There is no
backwoods editor in good standing
who has not already several campaign
lies nailed like coon-skins to his of-
fice door." Let the nailing process
proceed.

The Total Abstinence Society late-
ly organized by Father Powers and
others in the Catholic Church here is
doing excellent work, and is getting
for its recruits many who were con-
sidered as almost hopelessly a prey
to the appetite for rum.

It is hoped that all true prohibi-
tionists are in Indianapolis to-day,
endeavoring to head off M. E. Sheil
in his scheme to turn the temperance
power in such a direction as to di-
rectly benefit the Democracy. Ev-
ery vote cast for prohibition is from
Republican ranks.

To her acreage Greencastle has
more French-harp and guitar artists
than any other town on the hemi-
sphere. They go in droves, and
since the birds came in spring there
has been no night that a good listen-
er could not distinguish the approx-
imate locality of at least some sev-
eral score of these musical aggrega-
tions. They burden the evening at-
mosphere with "Sweet Violets," and
other sweet melodies, until every sav-
age breast (including the night pol-
ice) are soothed to hushfulness.

As an instance of the trade Brattin
is doing during this, the dull season
of the year, here is a partial list of the
watches he has sold in the past week
or so: John Dowling, agent of Van
dalia line, gold watch; W. H. Albee
and brother, F. M. Albee, each a fine
gold watch—every member of the
Albee family in Putnam county large
enough to carry a watch has one from
Brattin's; Mr. Pickens, of Owen
county, a good gold watch; C. Brown,
an employee of the I. & St. L. R. R., a
gold watch; Mrs. Goodwin, of Hen-
dricks county, fine gold watch and
chain; J. R. King, a good silver
watch; Mrs. Maggie Kreigh (nee Ma-
honey,) an elegant gold watch and
chain; B. M. Curtis, a good silver
watch; Jesse Truesdale, of Truesdale
Bros., a good silver watch. And yet
this is the time of season that most of
our merchants are complaining of
"dull trade."

Will Crose writes from Portsmouth,
N. H., the 17th inst., that the training
ship aboard which he is making his
first cruise, had just arrived at the lower
harbor and they were expecting to
be towed up to the city that day. They
were out of sight of land for two
weeks and their cruise thus far has
been pretty rough; he, with nearly
all the cadets, being sea sick most of
the time. The storm signal was out
as they passed Fortress Monroe, and
they experienced a regular gale for
two or three days. Will says a cadet's
life on board ship is no picnic. The
Constellation will remain at Ports-
mouth until the last of this month
and then return to Annapolis.

The members of the fire department
indignantly deny the statement made
by the Putnam Democrat that the
"minute men were absent from their
post of duty" on the night that Rat-
liff's barn burned. They say they
were all on hand, and the reason they
did not go to the fire as soon as the
alarm was sounded was because the
fire was outside the corporation, and
they did not discover the truth until
too late to do any good more than to
hold themselves ready to prevent it
spreading.

Asa Smith has been made the vic-
tim of a bad trade. A short time
since a stranger appeared and offer-
ed to trade horses, and Asa, who could
see the superiority of the other ani-
mal, consented. But on last Satur-
day an officer came down from In-
dianapolis, and informed Asa that
he would have to take the animal, as
there had been a mortgage on it pre-
vious to the trade. Smith's loss is
made all the more aggravating by
the fact that another of his horses
had died but a short time previous.

Louis Wilson was arrested Monday
evening and lodged in jail. His
mind is thought to be unbalanced,
and an endeavor will be made to send
him to the insane asylum. When
Marshal Starr arrested him he show-
ed a disinclination to be taken to jail,
but wanted to take the Marshal down.
Accordingly Mr. Starr offered him
his arm, and Wilson seized it and
waltzed his prisoner down to the
bank in the best possible humor. He
kept the people in that vicinity awake
all night by his yelling.

Brother Jacob Ratliff, our veteran
Democratic Councilman, is \$400 out
of pocket from the loss of his barn
by fire on last Saturday evening,
about half past nine o'clock. The
building was a good substantial
structure about 50x60. It had a few
tons of hay, etc., inside, so that the
loss was about \$400, which was unin-
sured. It was the work of an incen-
diary—most probably of tramps, as
Mr. Ratliff can not think of any one
who would want to injure him in that
way.

The Young Men's Republican Club
met in T. C. Moore's office Tuesday
evening and organized under the
name of the "Calkin's Guards," with
the following officers: Frank Con-
drey, Captain; Fred Owen, 1st Lieut.;
Harry Fisher, 2d Lieut.; Will Langs-
dale, 1st Sergeant; Arthur Hill, 2d
Sergeant; Ed Marquis, 1st Corporal;
Joe Sewell, 2d Corporal; Xerxes Hin-
ton, Sec'y.; Fred Burk, Treas.; Doug-
lass Snyder, Sergeant at arms. All
Republicans under eighteen years of
age are urged to walk up and enroll.

The excursion to Fern last week
under the auspices of the Locust
Street M. E. Sunday school, was
largely patronized, four hundred and
twenty tickets being sold. It was a
most enjoyable affair, and the idea
is bound to become popular, and
other excursions to that point will
doubtless follow in the near future.
Fern is one of the most beautiful
spots in the State.

Dr. E. S. Elder, of Indianapolis, is
managing the preparations for a se-
lect limited excursion to the Yellow-
stone National Park. The tour will
last six weeks and the fare has been
placed at the low figure of \$75. All
the conveniences and accommoda-
tions possible will be provided, and
the trip will be one of exceptional
pleasure. Particulars may be had by
addressing Dr. Elder.

We have received a beautiful pic-
ture of the Southern Exposition,
which opens at Louisville, Ky., Aug.
16th, and continues until Oct. 25th.
The view is of the main building,
which is one of the largest Exposi-
tion buildings ever erected. It cov-
ers thirteen acres of ground, and will
be lighted throughout by five thou-
sand electric lights.

Thomas Cofer, of Madison town-
ship, died Tuesday morning. His
disease had been of such a complicat-
ed order that an autopsy was held
after death by Drs. Parris, Morrison,
DeVore and Poole. They found that
his death was caused by abscess of
kidneys and chronic inflammation of
the bladder.

There was a big dance just west
of the Junction Saturday night.
Many from this city were in attend-
ance. The dancing took place on a
large platform erected for that pur-
pose. There will be another one at
the same place, it is understood, on
to-morrow night week.

Dr. DeVore has traded his mare
for a young trotting colt from Quin-
cy. It is said to be a flyer, with a
record of about 17.2, or somewhere
in the neighborhood. The Doctor
says he won't put her on the turf at
present, but will try and keep her
out of quicksands.

Frankfort Crescent: Mrs. Neff, of
Greencastle, wife of Hon. Willis G.
Neff, is visiting Mr. J. W. Harrison.
Mr. Hetherington, of Westfield, a
student of DePauw, passed through
town last Thursday. He has been
visiting friends in Iowa since col-
lege dismissed.

C. J. Kimble & Son announce a
closing out sale of their large stock
of furniture. They contemplate mak-
ing a change in their business, and
will probably return to the wholesale
branch of the trade, in which they
were engaged before the big fire.

The case of George W. Stout vs.
Julia E. Robinson—on account—will
be tried before Squire Jones to-mor-
row on a change of venue from Mar-
ion Township. The plaintiff is an
Indianapolis merchant, the defend-
ant a citizen of Fillmore.

Mrs. Rachel Durham has pur-
chased George Hathaway's new house
and lot on East Washington street,
paying therefor \$6,750 cash. Mr.
Hathaway retains the eastern por-
tion of the lot and will immediately
begin building thereon.

Watt Piercy is captain of the Mar-
tinsville Rifles, a company of State
militia mustered into service by Gen-
eral Carnahan at that place on last
Friday. Watt was a member of the
famous Company E here.

Some boys were driving a calf
through the Square Tuesday morn-
ing, when it suddenly darted into
Langdon's book store, running
through the store and out at the back
door. No damage.

It looks as if Putnam county fur-
nishes a victim to the Insane Asylum
almost every week. The only con-
solation to be derived from this is
that it must reduce the Democratic
majority.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wright left
yesterday on an extended visit to
friends in Missouri, Iowa and Kan-
sas. They will be gone for several
weeks.

A strange and exceedingly painful
accident befell Gov. Hanna's little
boy last Sunday. He fell down and
split a tooth squarely in two.

Fire at Cloverdale.

On last Monday morning, about
half past one o'clock, the freight de-
pot at Cloverdale was discovered on
fire. The flames had already got a
good start, and with nothing in the
way of a fire extinguisher except
buckets, the fire made rapid progress,
and was not extinguished until the
freight and passenger depot and
Lane's hardware store had been con-
sumed.

The entire loss amounted to \$5,000,
on which there was \$3,000 insurance.
There was about \$40 cash in the pas-
senger office.

The fire was undoubtedly the work
of an incendiary. The agent had
left the depot as soon as the 12:27
train had passed through, and there
was no appearance of fire when he
left, and had been no fires in either
of the depot rooms during the day.
A citizen of Cloverdale informed the
reporter that it was his own opinion
and that of many at that place that
the building was set on fire by cer-
tain individuals—late citizens of
that place—who have a grudge
against the place for the part it has
taken in prosecuting them. They
will be on the look-out for such in-
dividuals in the future.

Sudden Death.

John Mahoney, a farmer living
near Putnamville, died very sudden-
ly on last Friday, supposedly of
heart disease. He had been subject
to smothering fits, of late, but the
suddenness of his death leads the
physicians to think it must have re-
sulted from the former disease. On
Friday after dinner, he gave his sons
some instructions about harvesting
their hay and said that he did not
believe that he would go out to the
field himself that afternoon. A little
later while sitting in a chair in the
house, he asked his wife for a pillow,
and said he believed he would lay
down a while in the shade on the
grass. These were the last words
he ever spoke, his wife returning a
few moments later and finding him
dead. The deceased was a zealous
member of the Catholic Church, and
his funeral was preached by Father
Powers on Sunday afternoon. He
leaves a wife and eight children.

Blaine and Logan Club.

An impromptu and informal meet-
ing was held at the Mayor's office
Saturday evening for the purpose of
organizing a men's Blaine and Logan
club. Quite a good crowd gathered
and in a very few minutes something
over fifty names were obtained. Dr.
Fisher was elected chairman tempo-
rarily, and Henry Callendar was
chosen secretary. The object of the
meeting was made known and the
lists opened with the above mention-
ed result. It is not the purpose to
make the club a marching organiza-
tion, but merely an association for
the good of the cause. All voters,
who will subscribe to the Republi-
can articles of faith, are earnestly
urged to become members, as the ob-
ject is to increase the membership to
as large a working number as pos-
sible. When the list is presented you,
sign it, and if it is not presented,
hunt it up.

Colored Odd Fellows.

The members of the Grand United
Order of Odd Fellows of this State
are preparing for a grand celebration
to be held in this city on August 12.
The various lodges throughout this
State and Illinois have been invited,
and many signified their intention of
being present. Special trains will be
run from Crawfordsville and Bloom-
ington. The celebration will be held
in Gillispies Grove, and will un-
doubtedly be attended by an enor-
mous crowd. Among the amuse-
ments for the day is a game of ball
in the morning between the Golden
Knights, of Crawfordsville and the
Bloomington nine, the winners to
play the "only" Clippers of this
city in the afternoon. It seems that
our energetic colored population are
going to bring to town the biggest
crowd of the year.

BORN.

ELLIOT—In Greencastle, on Thurs-
day, July 17, to Harry and Minnie
Elliot, a daughter.

GROGAN—In East Greencastle, on
Wednesday, July 16, to Joseph and
Ida Grogan, a daughter.

Death of Rev. Hayden Hays.

Rev. Hayden Hays, one of the old-
est and best known ministers of the
M. E. Church, died at the home of
his daughter, Mrs. D. Langdon, in
this city on last Sunday morning.
He had but a few weeks since come
to this city from his late home at
Gosport, where he had been confined
to his bed for many weeks, and where
he lost his wife in March last. Mr.
Hays was one of the most successful
ministers in the State. He was a
good speaker and a successful reviv-
alist, and converts from his earnest
preaching can be found in every sec-
tion of the state. The following
sketch of his life will be found inter-
esting:

Hayden Hays was born May 23,
1812, in Switzerland County, Ind-
iana. He was married to Prudence
Jones, December 2, 1833 with whom
he lived until her death, which
took place March 25, 1884. To the
union were born eight children—six
sons and two daughters—five of
whom are still living. He united
with the M. E. Church soon after
marriage and was at once made a
class leader, he was soon after li-
censed to preach and entered the In-
diana Conference in 1839, filling at
first some of the largest circuits and
afterwards the best stations in the
Conference. He was for fourteen
years of his ministry a Presiding
Elder, and twice elected as a dele-
gate to the General Conference. He
continued a member of the Indiana
Conference until the day of his death,
which took place at his daughter's—
Mrs. D. Langdon, of this city. At the
foundation of Asbury University, and
as long as he lived, Mr. Hays was
very much interested in the success
and prosperity of the institution,
having served as Trustee Visitor and
Agent for the College, and during
his last days he frequently expressed
his gratification in the success of the
institution.

Four years ago he received a stroke
of paralysis, which compelled him to
give up active work in the ministry.
Two years later he became afflicted
with that dread disease, cancer, and
after suffering intensely for six
months, as a last resort, went to
Rome, where Dr. Kingsley success-
fully removed the lower lip and a
large cancer in the forehead, both
having grown fast to the bone. His
last illness dates from about the first
of February, since which time he
has been a constant sufferer until
death came to his relief. His fun-
eral took place from Locust St. M. E.
Church, the 21st inst., and was large-
ly attended, services were conducted
by Dr. A. Martin and Rev. W. R. Hal-
stead, the Ministers of the city acting
as pall bearers.

Rev. Ferd. C. Iglehart.

A Bloomington (Ill.) special to last
Friday's Indianapolis Journal says:
"To-day Rev. Ferdinand C. Iglehart,
pastor of the First Methodist Church,
Bloomington, accepted the pastorate
of the largest and most influential
church of Buffalo, N. Y., at a salary
of \$3,500. Mr. Iglehart was trans-
ferred to this conference two years
ago, from Indiana Conference, he be-
ing at that time pastor of the church
at Evansville, his old home. He is
aged thirty eight, and is one of the
most eloquent and popular ministers
in the conference."

Mr. Iglehart is a graduate of De-
Pauw, and was pastor of Locust
Street M. E. Church but a few years
ago, having gone from here to Evans-
ville. His many friends and admir-
ers here will be delighted but not
surprised to hear of his success.

South End.

Cole Bros. new telephone is a suc-
cess.

The rolling mill started up Tues-
day morning.

Rev. Turk preached at Fox Ridge
Sunday night.

The R. H. and H. factory blows its
horn once in a while.

Geo. C. says he is tired of carrying
water. He is going to dig a well.

John Hughes has sold his shot gun
on account of his eye sight failing
him recently.

Some of the boys of the South End
contemplate going West to grow up
with the country.

Business is still dull in the South
End on account of the rolling mill
being shut down so long.

South Greencastle Sabbath School
at half past nine a. m. All are in-
vited. Old and young should take a
part to make it a success.

Among the many attractions that
the South End produces was the
shooting of a wild cow by Second
Bognardus, as he is commonly called
in the South End. It afforded con-
siderable amusement and proved fa-
tal to the cow.

Damonia.
The Wonder of the Age!
An EARTH discovered, thirty times stronger
than the Hot Springs of Arkansas, which pos-
sively cures
KIDNEY COMPLAINT, SCROF-
ULA, GENERAL DEBILITY,
And all diseases arising from Syphilitic and
Mercurial Poisons.
CAPT. C. B. YATES, Proprietor,
Geneva, Illinois.
For Diphtheria—Adult, Teaspoonful every half
hour, Children in proportion.
For sale by ISAAC JENKINS,
No. 21 College Ave., Greencastle.

for the goods which they send to Spanish America. We are but paymasters for this enormous annual to European factories—an amount which is a serious draft, in every financial depression, upon our resources of specie.

Can not this condition of trade in great part be changed? Cannot the market for our products be greatly enlarged? We have made a beginning in our effort to improve our trade relations with Mexico, and we should not be content until similar and mutually advantageous arrangements have been successfully made with every nation of North and South America. While the great powers of Europe are steadily enlarging their colonial dominion in Asia and Africa, it is the especial province of this country to improve and expand its trade with the nations of America. No field promises so much. No field has been cultivated so little. Our foreign policy should be an American policy in its broadest and most comprehensive sense—a policy of peace, of friendship, of commercial enlargement.

The name of American, which belongs to us in our national capacity, must always call the just pride of patriotism. Citizenship of the republic must be the panoply and safeguard of him who wears it. The American citizen, rich or poor, native or naturalized, white or colored, must everywhere speak secure in his personal and civil rights. The republic should never accept a lesser duty, it can never assume a nobler one than the protection of the humblest man who owes it loyalty—protection at home, and protection which shall follow him abroad, into whatever land he may go upon a lawful errand.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

I recognize, not without regret, the necessity for speaking of two sections of our common country. But the regret diminishes when I see that the elements which separated them are fast disappearing. Prejudices have yielded and are yielding, while a growing cordiality warms the southern and the northern heart alike. Can any one doubt that between the sections confidence and esteem are to-day more marked than at any period in the sixty years preceding the election of President Lincoln? This is the result in part of time and in part of Republican principles applied under the favorable conditions of uniformity. It would be a great calamity to change these influences under which southern commonwealths are learning to vindicate civil rights, and adapting themselves to the conditions of political tranquility and industrial progress. If there be occasional and violent outbreaks in the south against this peaceful progress, the opinion of the country regards them as exceptional and hopefully trusts that each will prove the last.

The south needs capital and occupation, not controversy. As much as any part of the north the south needs the full protection of the revenue laws which the Republican party offers. Some of the southern states have already entered upon a career of industrial development and prosperity. These, at least, should not lend their electoral votes to destroy their own future.

Any effort to wince the southern states upon issues that grow out of the memories of the war, will summon the northern states to combine in the assertion of that nationality which was their inspiration in the civil struggle. And thus great energies which should be united in a common industrial development will be wasted in hurtful strife. The Democratic party shows itself a foe to southern prosperity by always involving and urging southern political consolidation. Such a policy quenches the rising instinct of patriotism in the heart of the southern youth; it revives and stimulates prejudice; it substitutes the spirit of barbaric vengeance for the love of peace, progress and harmony.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The general character of the civil service of the United States under an administration has been honorable. In the one supreme test—the collection and disbursement of revenue—the record of fidelity has never been surpassed in any nation. With the almost fabulous sums which were received and paid during the late war, scrupulous integrity was the prevailing rule. Hence, throughout that trying period, it can be said to the honor of the American name, that unfaithfulness and dishonesty among civil officers were as rare as misconduct and cowardice on the field of battle.

The growth of the country has continually and necessarily enlarged the civil service, until now it includes a vast body of officers. Rules and methods of appointment which prevailed when the number was smaller have been found insufficient and impracticable, and earnest efforts have been made to separate the great mass of ministerial officers from partisan influence and personal control. Impartiality in the mode of appointment to be based on qualification, and security of tenure to be based on faithful discharge of duty are the two ends to be accomplished. The public business will be aided by separating the legislative branch of the government from all control of appointments and the executive department will be relieved by subjecting appointments to fixed rules and thus removing them from the caprice of favoritism. But there should be rigid observance of the law which gives in all cases of equal competency the preference to the soldiers who risked their lives in defense of the Union.

I entered congress in 1863, and in a somewhat prolonged service I never found it expedient to request or recommend the removal of a civil officer except in four instances, and then for a non-political reason, which were instantly conclusive with the appointing power. The officers in the district appointed by Mr. Lincoln in 1861 upon the recommendation of my predecessor, served, as a rule, until death or resignation. Adopted at the beginning of my service the test of competitive examination for appointments to West Point and maintained it so long as I had the right by law to nominate a cadet. In the case of many officers I found that the present law which arbitrarily limits the term of the commission offered a constant temptation to changes for mere political reasons. I have publicly expressed the belief that the essential modification of that law would be in many respects dangerous.

My observation in the department of state confirmed the conclusions of my legislative experience, and impressed me with the conviction that the rule of impartial appointment might with advantage be carried beyond any existing provision of the civil service law. It should be applied to appointments in the consular service. Consuls should be commercial scientists—enriching the globe with their watchfulness for their country's interests. Their intelligence and competency become, therefore, matters of great public concern. No man should be appointed to an American consulate who is not well instructed in the history and resources of his own country and in the requirements and language of commerce in the country to which he is sent. The same rule should be applied even more rigidly to secretaries of legations in our diplomatic service. The people have the right to the most efficient agents in the discharge of public business, and the appointing power should regard this as the prior and ulterior consideration.

THE MORMON QUESTION.

Religious liberty is the right of every citizen of the United States. Congress is forbidden by the constitution to make any law "pro-

specting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." For a century, under this guarantee, Protestant and Catholic, Jew and Gentile, have worshipped God according to the dictates of conscience. But religious liberty must not be perverted to the justification of offenses against the law. A religious sect, strongly entrenched in one of the territories of the Union, and spreading rapidly into other territories, claims the right to destroy the great safeguard and monument of social order, and to practice as a religious privilege that which is a crime punished with severe penalty in every state of the Union. The sacredness and unity of the family must be preserved as the foundation of all civil government, as the source of orderly administration, as the surest guarantee of moral purity.

The claim of the Mormons that they are divinely authorized to practice polygamy should no more be admitted than the claim of certain heathen tribes, if they should come among us, to continue the rite of human sacrifice. That law does not interfere with what a man believes; it takes cognizance only of what he does. As citizens, the Mormons are entitled to the same rights as others, and to these they must be confined. Polygamy can never receive national sanction or toleration by admitting the community that upholds it as a state in the Union. Like others, the Mormons must learn that the liberty of the individual ceases where the rights of society begin.

OUR CURRENCY.

The people of the United States, though often urged and tempted, have never seriously contemplated the recognition of any other money than gold and silver—and currency directly convertible into them. They have not done so, they will not do so, under any necessity less pressing than desperate war. The one special requisite for the completion of our monetary system is the fixing of the relative values of silver and gold. The large use of silver as the money of account among Asiatic nations, taken in connection with the increasing commerce of the world, gives the weightiest reasons for an international agreement in the premises. Our government should not cease to urge this measure until a common standard of value should be reached and established—a standard that shall enable the United States to use the silver from its mines as an auxiliary to gold in settling the balances of commercial exchange.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The strength of the Republic is increased by the multiplication of land holders. Our laws should look to the judicious encouragement of actual settlers on the public domain, which should henceforth be held as a sacred trust for the benefit of those seeking homes. The tendency to consolidate large tracts of land in the ownership of individuals or corporations should be discouraged. One hundred thousand acres of land in the hands of one man is far less profitable to the nation in every way than when its ownership is divided among one thousand men. The evil of permitting large tracts of the national domain to be consolidated and controlled by the few against the many is enhanced when the persons controlling it are aliens. It is but fair that the public land should be disposed of only to actual settlers and to those who are citizens of the Republic, or willing to become so.

OUR SHIPPING INTERESTS.

Among our national interests one languishes—the foreign carrying trade. It is very seriously crippled in our civil war, and another blow was given to it in the general substitution of steam for sail in ocean traffic. With a frontage on the two great oceans, with a freightage larger than that of any other nation, we have every inducement to restore our navigation. Yet the government has hitherto refused to help. A small share of the encouragement given by the government to railways and to manufactures, and a small share of the capital and zeal given by our citizens to those enterprises would have carried our ships to every sea and to every port. A law just enacted removes some of the burdens upon our navigation and insures hope that this great interest may at last receive its due share of attention. All efforts in this direction should receive encouragement.

SACREDNESS OF THE BALLOT.

This security of our condition as a nation rests upon the material prosperity of the people, and it does not tend to preserve the liberty of the people. A free ballot is the sacred of republican institutions, without which no national welfare is assured. A popular election, honestly conducted, embodies the very majesty of true government. Ten millions of voters desire to take part in the pending contest. The safety of the republic rests upon the integrity of the ballot, upon the security of suffrage to the citizen. To deposit a fraudulent vote is no worse a crime against constitutional liberty than to obstruct the deposit of an honest vote. He who corrupts suffrage strikes at the very root of free government. He is the arch enemy of the republic. He forgets that in trampling upon the rights of others he fatally imperils his own rights. It is a good law which the Lord our God both give us, but we can maintain our heritage only by guarding with vigilance the source of popular power.

I am, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The Principles With Which The Party Go Before the Country.

Adopted at Chicago June 5.

The Republicans of the United States in national convention assembled to renew their allegiance to the principles upon which they have triumphed in six successive presidential elections, and congratulate the American people on the attainment of so many results in legislation and administration by which the Republican party has, after saving the union, done so much to render its institutions just, equal and beneficent—the safeguard of liberty and the embodiment of the best thought and highest purposes of our citizens. The Republican party has gained its strength by quick and faithful response to the demands of the people for the freedom and the equality of all men; for the united nation, assuring the rights of all citizens; for the elevation of labor; for an honest currency; for purity in legislation, and for integrity and accountability in all departments of the government; and it accepts anew the duty of leading in the work of progress and reform.

We lament in the death of President Garfield, whose sound statesmanship, long conspicuous in Congress, gave promise of a strong and successful administration, a promise fully realized during the short period of his office as president of the United States. His distinguished services in war and in peace have endeared him to the hearts of the American people.

In the administration of President Arthur we recognize a wise, conservative and patriotic policy, under which the country has been blessed with remarkable prosperity, and we believe his eminent services are entitled to and will receive the hearty approval of every citizen.

It is the first duty of a good government to protect the rights and promote the interests of its own people. The largest diversity of industry is most productive of general prosperity and of the comfort and independence of the people. We therefore demand that

the imposition of duties on foreign imports shall be made, not for revenue only, but that in raising the requisite revenues for the government, such duties shall be levied as to afford security to our diversified industries and protection to the rights and wages of the laborer, to the end that active and intelligent labor, as well as capital, may have its just reward, and the laboring man his full share in the national prosperity.

Against the so-called economic system of the Democratic party which would degrade our labor to the foreign standard, we enter our earnest protest. The Democratic party has failed completely to relieve the people of unnecessary taxation by a reduction of the surplus.

The Republican party pledges itself to correct the inequalities of the tariff, and to reduce the surplus, not by the vicious and indiscriminate process of horizontal reduction, but by such methods as will relieve the taxpayer without injuring the laborer or the great productive interests of the country.

We recognize the importance of sheep husbandry in the United States, the serious depression which it is now experiencing, and the danger threatening its future prosperity; and we therefore respect the demands of the representatives of this important agricultural interest for a readjustment of duty upon foreign wool, in order that such industry shall have full and adequate protection.

We have always recommended the best money known to the civilized world, and we urge that an effort be made to unite all commercial nations in the establishment of an international standard, which shall fix all the relative value of gold and silver coinage.

The regulation of commerce with foreign nations and between the states is one of the most important prerogatives of the general government, and the Republican party distinctly announces its purpose to support such legislation as will fully and efficiently carry out the constitutional power of congress over inter-state commerce.

The principle of the public regulation of railway corporations is a wise and salutary one for the protection of all classes of the people, and we favor legislation that shall prevent unjust discrimination and excessive charges for transportation, and that shall secure to the people and to the railways alike the fair and equal protection of the laws.

We favor the establishment of a national bureau of labor, the enforcement of the eight-hour law, and a wise and judicious system of general education by adequate appropriation from the national revenues whenever the same is needed. We believe that everywhere the protection to a citizen of American birth must be secured to citizens of American adoption, and we favor the settlement of national differences by international arbitration.

The Republican party, having its birth in a hatred of slave labor and in a desire that all men may be free and equal, is unalterably opposed to placing our workingmen in competition with any form of servile labor, whether at home or abroad. In this spirit we denounce the importation of contract labor, whether from Europe or Asia, as an offense against the spirit of American institutions, and we pledge ourselves to sustain the present law restricting Chinese immigration, and to provide such further legislation as is necessary to carry out its purpose. The reform of the civil service, auspiciously begun under Republican administration, should be completed by the further extension of the reformed system, already established by law, to all the grades of the service to which it is applicable. The spirit and purpose of the reform should be observed in all executive appointments, and all laws at variance with the objects of existing reformed legislation should be repealed, to the end that the danger to free institutions which lurks in the power of official patronage may be wisely and effectively avoided.

The public lands are a heritage of the people of the United States, and should be reserved, as far as possible, for small holdings by actual settlers. We are opposed to the acquisition of large tracts of these lands by corporations or individuals, especially where such holdings are in the hands of non-resident aliens, and we will endeavor to obtain such legislation as will tend to correct this evil. We demand of congress the speedy forfeiture of all land grants which have lapsed by reason of non-compliance with acts of incorporation, in all cases where there has been no attempt in good faith to perform the conditions of such grants.

The grateful thanks of the American people are due to the Union soldiers and sailors of the late war, and the Republican party stands pledged to suitable pensions for all who were disabled, and for the widows and orphans of those who died in the war. The Republican party also pledges itself to the repeal of the limitation contained in the act of March 3, 1879, so that all invalid soldiers shall share alike, and their pensions shall be given with the date of disability or discharge, and not with the date of their application.

The Republican party favors policy which shall keep us from entangling alliances with foreign nations, and which shall give the right to expect that for foreign nations shall refrain from meddling in American affairs—the policy which seeks peace and can trade with all powers, but especially with those of the western hemisphere.

We demand the restoration of our navy to its old-time strength and efficiency, that it may, in any sea, protect the rights of American citizens and the interests of American commerce, and we call upon congress to remove the burdens under which American shipping has been depressed, so that it may be true that we have a commerce which leaves no sea unexplored and a navy which takes no law from superior force. We demand that appointments by the president to offices in the territories should be made from bona fide citizens and residents of the territories wherein they are to serve.

Resolved, That it is the duty of congress to enact such laws as shall promptly and effectively suppress the system of polygamy within the territory, and divorce the political from the ecclesiastical power of the so-called Mormon church, and that the law so enacted should be rigidly enforced by the civil authorities if possible, and by the military if need be.

The people of the United States, in their organized capacity, constitute a nation and not a mere confederacy of states. The national government is supreme within the sphere of its national duty, but the states have reserved rights which should be faithfully maintained; each should be guarded with jealous care so that the harmony of our system of government may be preserved and the Union be kept inviolate. The perpetuity of our institutions rests upon the maintenance of a free ballot, an honest count and correct returns.

We denounce the fraud and violence practiced by the Democracy in the Southern states by which the will of the voter is deflected, as dangerous to the preservation of free institutions, and we solemnly arraign the Democratic party as being the guilty recipient of the fruits of such frauds and violence. We extend to the Republicans of the South, regardless of their former party affiliations, our cordial sympathy, and pledge to them our utmost efforts to promote the passage of such legislation as will secure to every citizen of whatever race and color, the full and complete recognition, possession and exercise of all civil and political rights.

Advice to Husbands.

(Burlington Hawkeye.)

The world is full of "advice to wives," and even the cheap commodity of courtesy addressed "To married people" is most one-sided, and intended for the ears of the weaker sex only. We can scarcely pick up a paper without reading the oft-reiterated injunction to "always meet him with a smile" (whatever may be his delinquencies;) to be "always neatly dressed" (whatever work on hand;) to "never complain to him" (whatever the weight of your cares;) and all the rest of it, which everybody knows so well. For the sake of a more evenly balanced state of things, let us administer a little of the same dose to the other side of the house on the old principle that "What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander."

Husbands should always appear before their wives in a neat and becoming attire. Remember that was one of your chief attractions during your courtship. A man is not at all beautiful in deshabille, and how can you expect to retain a woman's love if you suddenly drop all the blandishments that won it? Husbands, be neat. Never come to breakfast with hair looking like a "fig tree shaken by a mighty wind," or soiled collar or necktie all awry. Never lounge about of a late hour in the evening, in stocking feet, sans coat and vest, and with slouchy suspenders. Had she chanced to see you thus in courtship days, it would have taken a vast amount of romance out of her, depend upon it.

Never wear a clouded or angry countenance in the presence of your wife. No matter what the cares and annoyances of the day have been, before her you should be all sunshine. Thus you will make her happy, and forget your own troubles. In her own sphere she has petty vexations to bear that would break the spirit of any man alive. Don't add the burden of your own, too.

If the children are noisy or peevish, quiet and amuse them with as much tact as possible, in order that you disturb not their mother, who, in the evening, should find rest and tranquility. Above all, allow no impertinent word to arise to your lips should your wife object to your spending money on such selfish gratification as expensive and choice cigars, while she is economizing in many little ways. Though you may think her in the wrong, you had better be ruled by her wishes, as thus you may avoid future unpleasantness.

If you wish to be the true companion of your wife, don't allow yourself to degenerate into a mere drudge and money-catcher. Keep your intellect refreshed by reading good books; read the things she reads and repeat to her the news, both political and general, that you have gleaned in the world outside her sphere.

The Sinking of the Earth's Crust.

(Nature.)

The extreme sensitiveness of the earth's crust to any changes in the distribution of weight upon its surface is, however, best exemplified by those local depositions and removals of matter which have attracted more general attention at the present day. The chief of these is the transfer of matter by river action to large tracts, and its accumulation in such limited areas as plains, estuaries and deltas. Borings of 400 to 500 feet have shown that these often consist of long successions of slits, which alternating layers of shells and of vegetable matter prove to have been deposited at or near the sea level, and the Wealden and eoecene formations in the British area show that such accumulations may exceed 1,000 feet in thickness.

In the case of deltas, subsidence must keep pace almost foot by foot with the accumulation, and be confined to the area over which the sediment is being deposited, for any more rapid subsidence would check its growth and convert it into an estuary. This sinking is apparently of universal occurrence.

A similar instance of the transfer of weight from larger areas and its precipitation on a very circumscribed area is seen in coral atolls and reefs. The explanation of their formation given by Darwin requires a gradual subsidence keeping pace with their growth, which takes place within twenty fathoms of the surface only. This theory, simple and admirable as it is, accounting satisfactorily for all the observed phenomena of coral growth, has been contested by Mr. Murray, who has shown that atolls must be merely incrustations of volcanic peaks. But his theory seems improbable by contrast, for it demands 290 volcanic peaks at the sea level in the Pacific coral area alone, every foot of which has been completely concealed by coral growth, though few volcanic craters are known so near the sea level outside this area. We seem thus to have in coral growths another evidence of subsidence keeping pace with the increase of weight, sometimes as soundings prove, to a depth of 1,000 feet or more.

The replacement of a column of sea water 106 fathoms in depth, by a column of lime-stone, would increase the pressure per fathom from 61½ tons to 1,487 tons, so that it is easy to realize how vast must be the increased pressure on such an area as that occupied by the great reef of Australia, 1,250 miles long and 10 to 20 miles broad. The sands, gravels and clays, with marine shells and erratic boulders, prove that a great submergence took place during the glacial period, while Europe was under an ice sheet 600 feet thick in Norway and diminishing to 1,500 in central Germany. The extent of the submergence has been perhaps understated at 600 feet in Scandinavia, and was at least 1,350 in Wales. A corresponding re-elevation accompanied the disappearance of the ice. It has often been supposed that the sinking of the west coast of Greenland is similarly due to its ice-cap.

The most censorious are generally the least judicious, who, having nothing to recommend themselves, will be finding fault with others. No man envies the wealth of another who has enough of his own. [W. H. L. Life.]

Borden's standard—of eight and five-eighths pounds per gallon—is now taken and accepted as the standard for milk, not only in our own country, but in all Europe.

WIDOW PLANT

It will Cure your Indigestion. It will Prevent Sour Stomach. It will Cure Sick Headache. It is a gentle Laxative. It will Cure Heartburn. It is Pleasant to take. It will Regulate your Liver. It is Purely Vegetable. It will Assist Digestion.

It will Cure Habitual Constipation, Tonic Digestive Organ, Purify the Blood, Cleanse the system from all impurities and is a **Valuable Family Medicine**. Get a bottle and be cured. A bottle will cost you one dollar, and do you more good than anything you ever tried. Try it. Ten Cents. Just try it once.

For sale by Jerome Allen
Greencastle, Ind.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

Use it for Consumption, Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Spasmodic Croup, &c. For sale by JEROME ALLEN.

Troy, Ohio, Oct. 23, 1883.

I have known the benefit of PISO'S Cure for Consumption for nearly six months, and I believe it will effect a permanent cure in my case, which was considered hopeless. My lungs have been diseased for nearly five years, and I was troubled with a bad cough. But since I have taken PISO'S Cure I am feeling entirely well, and am free from any cough.

MRS. JANE R. LAIRD.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH.

Easy to use. A certain cure. Not expensive. Three months' treatment in one package. Good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Dizziness, Hay Fever, &c. Fifty cents. By all Druggists, or by mail, E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

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PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH.

Has been thoroughly tested during the past five years with such uniformly good results that the medicine is now offered for sale with a certainty that it will prove to be the Remedy for CATARRH which has been so long sought for. For sale at ALLEN'S Drugstore.

PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH.

Easy to use. A certain cure. Not expensive. Three months' treatment in one package. Good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Dizziness, Hay Fever, &c. Fifty cents. By all Druggists, or by mail, E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

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A FEW HINTS

FOR THE USE OF

AYER'S PILLS

DOSE.—To move the bowels gently, 2 to 4 Pills; thoroughly, 4 to 6 Pills. Experience will decide the proper dose in each case.

For Constipation, or Costiveness, no remedy is so effective as AYER'S PILLS. They insure regular daily action, and restore the bowels to a healthy condition.

Heart-burn, Loss of Appetite, Foul Stomach, Flatulency, Dizziness, Headache, Numbness, Nausea, are all relieved and cured by AYER'S PILLS.

In Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, and Jaundice, AYER'S PILLS should be given in doses large enough to excite the liver and bowels, and remove constipation. As a cleansing medicine in the Spring, these PILLS are unequalled.

Worms, caused by a morbid condition of the bowels, are expelled by these PILLS. Eruptions, Skin Diseases, and Piles, the result of Indigestion or Constipation, are cured by the use of AYER'S PILLS.

For Colds, take AYER'S PILLS to open the pores, remove inflammatory secretions, and allay the fever.

For Diarrhoea and Dysentery, caused by sudden colds, indigestible food, etc., AYER'S PILLS are the true remedy.

Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, and Sciatica, often result from digestive derangement, or colds, and disappear on removing the cause by the use of AYER'S PILLS.

Tumors, Dropsy, Kidney Complaints, and other disorders caused by debility or obstruction, are cured by AYER'S PILLS. Suppression, and Painful Menstruation, have a safe and ready remedy in

AYER'S PILLS.

Full directions, in various languages, accompany each package.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

GOLD for the working class. Send 10 cents for postage, and we will mail you free a royal, valuable box of sample goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible in any business. Capital not required. We will start you. You can work all the time or in spare time only. The work is universally adapted to both sexes, young and old. You can easily earn from 50 cents to \$5 every evening. That all who want to work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: to all who are not well satisfied we will send \$1 to pay for the trouble of writing us full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Fortunes will be made by those who give their whole time to the work. Great success absolutely sure. Don't delay. Start now. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

Agents wanted for The Lives of all the Presidents of the U. S. The largest, handsomest best book ever sold for less than twice our price. The fastest selling book in America. Immense profits to agents. All intelligent people want it. Any one can become a successful agent. Terms free. HALLETT BOOK CO., Portland, Maine.

A Prize. Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of good which will help you to more money every right way than any thing else in this world. All of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address, TRUCK & Co., Augusta, Maine.

\$866 a week at home, \$5.00 out free. Pay absolutely sure. No risk. Capital not required. Reader, if you want business at which persons of either sex, young or old can make great pay all the time they work, with absolute certainty, write for particulars to H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine.

Time Tables.

I & St. L.

EAST.

N. Y. & Boston Express..... 4:32 a. m.
Local Passenger..... 1:40 p. m.
Indianapolis Express..... 8:16 a. m.
Day Express..... 5:01 p. m.

WEST.

N. Y. Express..... 12:13 a. m.
Day Express..... 8:48
Paris Accommodation..... 5:30 p. m.
Boston & St. Louis..... 7:56

NEW STANDARD TIME.

I. B. & W. ST. LOUIS DIVISION.

TRAINS EASTWARD.

LEAVE..... AT.....
Night Express..... Russellville..... 2:33 a. m.
..... Rocheblaine..... 2:49 a. m.
Arrive..... Indianapolis..... 3:56 a. m.
Day Express..... Russellville..... 4:24 p. m.
..... Rocheblaine..... 4:41 p. m.
Arrive..... Indianapolis..... 6:09 p. m.

TRAINS WESTWARD.

LEAVE..... AT.....
Day Express..... Indianapolis..... 8:55 a. m.
Arrive..... Rocheblaine..... 9:50 a. m.
..... Russellville..... 9:54 a. m.
Night Express..... Indianapolis..... 11:45 a. m.
Arrive..... Rocheblaine..... 12:17 p. m.
..... Russellville..... 12:25 p. m.
CHAS. M. BOWLING, Agent.

NEW STANDARD TIME.

VANDALIA

TRAINS EAST.

Rocheblaine 7:58 a. m. 1:55 p. m.
Greencastle 8:18 " 2:15 " 2:40 a. m. 3:13 p. m.
Fillmore 8:32 " 2:30 " 2:55 a. m. 3:27 p. m.
Coville 8:43 " 2:40 " 3:00 " 3:37 p. m.
Indianapolis 10:00 " 3:20 " 3:50 p. m.

TRAINS WEST.

Indianapolis 11:55 a. m. 4:30 p. m. 5:12 p. m. 11:58 p. m.
Coville 3:55 " 6:30 " 7:02 " 11:58 p. m.
Fillmore 5:15 " 7:52 " 8:24 " 11:58 p. m.
Greencastle 5:45 a. m. 1:01 " 5:31 " 11:58 p. m.
Rocheblaine 5:21 " 9:43 "

JOHN S. BOWLING, Agent.

Change of Time.

L. N. A. & C. R. Y.

Chicago Time.

NORTH NO. 1..... **NORTH NO. 2**.....
Leave Louisville 7:58 a. m. Leave Louisville 7:58 p. m.
Arr. G. C. 1:30 p. m. Arr. G. C. 12:30 a. m.
Chicago 8:20 p. m. Chicago 7:30 a. m.

SOUTH NO. 1..... **SOUTH NO. 2**.....
Leave Chicago 7:43 a. m. Leave Chicago 7:30 p. m.
Arr. G. C. 2:58 p. m. Arr. G. C. 2:18 a. m.
Arr. Louisville 8:53 p. m. Arr. Louisville 7:20 a. m.

Tickets to all parts of the country as cheap as by any other route, with the very best connections.

J. T. BROWN, Gen'l Passenger & Ticket City Ticket Agt.

CINCINNATI WABASH & M CHICAGO.

THE TIMES

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
A. A. SMITH.

Stevenson's Block, 2d Floor.

THURSDAY, : : JULY 24, 1884.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES G. BLAINE,
Of Maine.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

JOHN A. LOGAN,
Of Illinois.

State Ticket.

GOVERNOR—WILLIAM H. CALKINS,
of LaPorte county.
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—EUGENE BUNDY,
of Henry county.
SECRETARY OF STATE—ROBERT MITCHELL,
of Gibson county.
AUDITOR OF STATE—BRUCE CARR,
of Orange county.
TREASURER OF STATE—ROGER R. SHIEL,
of Marion county.
ATTORNEY-GENERAL—WILLIAM C. WILSON,
of Tippecanoe county.
JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, FIFTH DISTRICT
—EDWIN P. HAMMOND,
of Jasper county.
REPORTER SUPREME COURT—WILLIAM M. HOG-
GATT,
of Warrick county.
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—
BARNABAS G. HOBBS,
of Parke county.
5th Congressional District.
For Congressman—MAJOR GEORGE W. GRUBBS,
of Morgan county.
Legislative District.
For Joint-Senator—JOHN V. HADLEY,
of Hendricks.
For Joint Representative—SILAS A. HAYS,
of Putnam.
13th Judicial District.
For Prosecuting Attorney—WILLIAM P. BLAIR,
of Clay.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVEN-
TION.

The Republicans of Putnam Coun-
ty are requested to meet in mass con-
vention in Greencastle, on SATUR-
DAY the 16TH DAY of AUGUST,
1884, at 10 O'CLOCK A. M., for the
purpose of nominating candidates
for the several county offices, to be
filled at the coming election. Let
there be a full attendance.

By order of the Rep. Co. Central
Committee.

T. M. BOSSON, JONATHAN BIRCH,
Secretary. Chairman.

THE Queen and President Arthur
have exchanged compliments and con-
gratulations upon the rescue of Gree-
ly.

It will be touching to see the de-
votion with which the friends of the
slaughtered McDonald rush to the
support of Hendricks—that is, when
they rush.

THE Independents met in conven-
tion at New York this week, issued
their pronouncement, endorsed
Cleveland, appointed some commit-
tees, and adjourned.

PARSON BEECHER came out like a
little man with his reasons for oppos-
ing Blaine. He says he is a square-
toed free trader and don't care a pew-
ter water stop who knows it.

THE nomination of George W.
Grubbs called forth a hearty re-
sponse from the Republican press
and Republican voters of the dis-
trict. Mr. Grubbs' boom is moving
and is gathering strength daily.

ELSEWHERE in this impression we
present the full text of Mr. Blaine's
letter accepting the Republican nom-
ination for President of the United
States. We commend it to the care-
ful and studied perusal of every sub-
scriber.

BRITISH newspapers have a right
to hope for the election of Mr. Cleve-
land, for in that event they see the
success of their cherished idea of
free trade. They recognize the true
position of the Democratic party,
and take it at its word. The isolated
fact that the British press considers
Mr. Blaine a bad man, and rejoices
at the nomination of Cleveland, is
enough to satisfy the mind of every
laboring man as to where his support
should go.

CHOLERA, the dread plague of Asia,
is slowly but surely spreading
throughout Europe. From Toulon
and Marseilles it has reached Madrid
and Paris, and the entire continent is
suffering the effects of a panic. A
ship with the scourge aboard is in
British waters, and it is thought to be
only a question of time when the
germs of disease will find their way
into the United States. The Presi-
dent has issued a proclamation in-
sisting upon the stringent enforce-
ment of quarantine regulations, and
urging the adoption of sanitary

measures in all cities throughout the
country. There is no immediate
cause for alarm in the United States,
but "forewarned is forearmed" and
preparations to resist the encroach-
ments of disease cannot be too com-
plete. Let the country clean up.

BLAINE'S LETTER.

Mr. Blaine's letter of acceptance is
in every word and line a masterpiece.
It is the production of a statesman
deep-schooled in experience, pro-
found reasoning, sound judgment,
solid sense, and the philosophy of
American citizenship. It is written
in the clear, forcible, scholarly, man-
ner of which its author is the master,
and, while it contains not a word too
many, there are in it none too few.
It deals with questions of national
and international import in a manner
singularly fatal to the claims of cer-
tain alarmists that Mr. Blaine is an
unsafe and impolitic man. Its calm,
candid and earnest, measuring up of
the important issues, is assurance
enough that its originator under-
stands himself, and the needs of his
country.

Mr. Blaine rightly devotes a large
portion of his letter to the tariff, the
greatest and most important issue in
the coming contest. Its varied and
difficult phases are set forth, by him,
with a clearness and distinctness un-
equaled by any public document or
State paper ever before the people—
while his position, and that of his
party, is made so plain and unmis-
takable that all may understand. He
veils no unspoken meaning in en-
tangling sentences, nor utters any
sentiments capable of double or un-
certain construction. Upon the Mor-
mon evil, the Southern question, the
feudal system of land ownership, the
sacredness of the ballot, and other
topics, his utterances are as clear,
ringing, judicious, and truly Ameri-
can, as any enthusiast could wish.

It is a letter that will furnish many
a text for campaign discourses, a
document doing honor to Mr. Blaine,
the party and the country, and a
paper that will live in history as the
production of a scholar, a statesman,
a historian, a patriot, and a President
of the United States.

LIEUTENANT GREELEY

The rescue and the return to the
confines of civilization and inhabita-
ble terra, of Lieutenant Greeley and
his six remaining companions, has
been a subject of international con-
gratulation and interest. After
three years of precarious existence
in a latitude where the creative ele-
ments, raging in untamed chaos, and
the evident design of an all wise
Creator, intended no human being to
reside, the brave Lieutenant has re-
turned to receive the plaudits of his
countrymen and the grateful ac-
knowledgments of a scientific world.
Viewed in the light of every-day
practicality, expeditions of the kind
just returned are the height of folly,
and an impulse of humanity rises in
rebellion at the suffering and sacri-
fice of life required by their prosecu-
tion. Yet to the man of science the
fascination for research, discovery
and investigation, over rides all such
apparently puerile objections and the
sacrifice goes on.

Greeley has succeeded in achiev-
ments no former explorer can boast,
and has added important and invalu-
able facts to the geographical and
meteorological data of the region.
His able assistant, Lockwood, push-
ed his way to a point some miles fur-
ther north than the highest latitude
ever before reached, and planted his
mark in latitude 83 degrees and 20
minutes—three hundred and eighty-
five miles from the north pole. Not
withstanding the regret occasioned
by the fact that eighteen of the twenty
five men originally composing the
expedition, perished miserably
through the gross mismanagement of
relief measures, the Greeley party
will rank, in the annals of Arctic
history, as one of the most success-
ful and brilliant expeditions of mod-
ern times.

Is the free trade resolution, which
was a part of the gag proceedings of
the Democratic congressional con-
vention at Bloomington, is found the
following: "And we especially com-
mend and endorse his (Matson's)
brave stand in behalf of a tax-bur-
dened people, in voting for the Mor-
rison Tariff Bill." The iniquitous
character of this bill is too well known
to require remark. Its passage
would have crippled every infant in-
dustry in the land. So vicious were
its provisions, in fact, that a number
of the more stable-minded Democrats
in the House were courageous enough
to defy the leaders of their party, and
contribute to the defeat of the meas-
ure. These brave men were denounc-

ed roundly for their convictions, and
Matson, being fresh from the scenes
of conflict, and encouraged by the
free trade platform foisted on his
convention, took occasion to de-
nounce them as traitors to the party,
and announced that they would be
read out at Chicago. The reading
process, while somewhat obscured by
the necessities of the case, was con-
summated, if, indeed, the platform
there adopted can be said to mean
anything at all, and the party, of
which Mr. Matson is a representative,
stands committed to a policy which,
carried out, would work infinite inju-
ry to the country.

HENDRICKS.

Thomas A. Hendricks has the re-
putation of a statesman, especially
away from home; but when his ca-
reer is carefully looked into, the ele-
ments of statesmanship are not con-
spicuous. Upon the great questions
which have agitated the country dur-
ing the past third of a century, and
which have been settled and passed
into history upon the enduring prin-
ciples of justice and right, Mr. Hen-
dricks has been peculiarly unfortu-
nate. He was a member of the Con-
stitutional Convention of 1850, and
voted for the notorious provision
against the negro, known as the
"black laws," and which stood for so
many years in our constitution as a
dead letter, and as a burning disgrace.
Soon after this, in Congress, he voted
for the repeal of the Missouri com-
promise. During the war he was
among the most bitter opponents of
all war measures, and was in full
sympathy with the "copperhead" ele-
ment in the Democratic party of this
State. As president of the Demo-
cratic State Convention in 1862, dur-
ing the dark hours of the war, and
while Governor Morton was gallantly
sustaining the soldiers at the front,
and fighting the rebels in the rear,
Hendricks severely denounced the
war, and Gov. Morton's patriotic pol-
icy. In a speech in Shelby County
he discouraged enlistments in the
army.

As U. S. Senator he opposed the
repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law.
In fact during the entire period of
the war, he was never known to utter
one encouraging word for the "boys
in blue." He fought, step by step,
the constitutional amendments, abol-
ishing slavery, and fixing the rights
of the freedmen. In 1870 he was a
violent Greenbacker, and opposed
the bill guaranteeing the payment of
the national debt in coin. He was
opposed to "resumption" and de-
nounced it as impracticable. In
1876 he was a candidate, at St. Louis,
for the presidency, and being defeat-
ed by Tilden, and being offered the
second place he first refused, then
sulked, then accepted. In 1880, he
refused to be the tail of the old ticket
kite, for vindication, but was a candi-
date for the first place to beat Mc-
Donald.

About a year ago he let the world
know through Jap Turpen that he
was willing to run on the old ticket
in 1884, for the sake of wiping out
the great wrong of 1876; but the time
had gone by. Tilden was too old,
and vindication was played out.
He went to Chicago to nominate
McDonald, ostensibly, but really to
bring himself prominently before the
convention. The delegation to Chi-
cago from Indiana was instructed
for McDonald, but, as the Indianap-
olis Journal well said, it was con-
structed for Hendricks. This was
plainly shown in the fact that at the
first opportunity, and that on the
second ballot, our hero, permitted his
friends by a previously arranged
trick to drop his "friend" McDonald,
and boost himself on the convention.
The trick didn't win, but it tended
to arouse an immense enthusiasm for
all that was now left of the dear "old
ticket," and Thomas A. Hendricks
had again slaughtered Joseph E.
McDonald. This time both for the
first and second place on the nation-
al ticket. The rest of the work at
Chicago was easy. Thomas went to
his room and slept; the convention
assembled, and lo! Tom, and not
Joe became the heavy tail of the
Democratic ticket. In 1876 Hen-
dricks accepted reluctantly the sec-
ond place with a man of acknowl-
edgment and national fame; in 1884
he gladly takes the same place with a
man of inferior ability, of no exper-
ience as a statesman, and twenty
years his junior. Surely Thomas, in
his old age, is demonstrating his
claim to statesmanship.

THE Monitor Journal, the pretend-
ed organ of the Indiana prohibition
ists, and its imbecile editor, M. E.
Shiel, have done, and are doing, more
to injure the cause than any other

two agencies in the State. Their
fool-hardy persistence in the pur-
pose of nominating a third State
ticket, aided and abetted by Demo-
cratic money and influence, has caused
the split among the prohibition-
ists and the two conventions meet-
ing to-day at the capital. Shiel has
manipulated his paper and what
slight influence over the temperance
people of the State, he possess-
ed, to his own pecuniary advan-
tage and in the interests of his
Democratic friends who are backing
him in his present unscrupulous
fight. His efforts are so devoid of
the justification of principle, and so
plainly in the interests of the De-
mocracy, that his wing of the pro-
hibition convention deserves no sup-
port or approval from the good peo-
ple of the State.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS' estimate
of Thomas A. Hendricks, published
in February 1876, is of much interest
to-day. It reads like this:

"He was the inconsiderate ally of the aggres-
sions of slavery and the debauchery of the Na-
tional mind and conscience. He was a faithful
supporter of the degrading Democratic effort to
stifle freedom in Kansas and to dishonor the
National name. During the war he was a Cop-
perhead. He voted against all the new amendments.
He voted against a loyal sermon."

Is there any good reason why he should be
selected from forty millions of people to be the
possible head of a government which he did his
best to destroy? Mr. Hendricks as Senator de-
clined the power of Congress or of the people to
abolish slavery by a constitutional amendment.
He voted against all the new amendments.
Since the war he has been known only
as a Democratic aspirant for the Presidency,
apparently for the reasons that he lived in a
Western State and would be acceptable to ex-
rebels, Copperheads and inflationists.

Foreseeing sure defeat with such a candi-
date, however, and having decided that their
only plausible "cry" was reform, the managers
prevented him from securing the first place, but
nominated him for the Vice Presidency, thus
proclaiming unmistakably both the insincerity
of their cry of reform and the power of the Dem-
ocratic rotundities. His association
with Mr. Tilden upon the ticket is an illus-
tration of the hollow pretense of the Democratic
campaign.

How much better is Mr. Hendricks
to-day? What great work has he
done in the past eight years to re-
store confidence in his record? What
has he done to counteract the unmis-
takable insincerity of the Democratic
cry of reform? How much less of an
"illustration of the hollow pretense
of the Democratic campaign" is his
association upon the ticket with
Cleveland, than was his association
with Tilden? Republican voters must
have some just reasons for all this
change of base ere they can con-
scientiously cease questioning the
sincerity and consistency of the ed-
itor of Harpers Weekly.

THE Irish Americans and the labor-
ing men generally are awake. They
are alive to their interests and see in
the Democratic platform and nomi-
nees nothing of promise. The for-
mer speaks equivocally of the protec-
tion of their interests, the one great
question in which they are more
deeply concerned than all others,
while the nominee for President is a
decided and unmistakable monopoli-
st. Mr. Ford, editor of the Irish
World, expresses the prevailing feel-
ing and belief in the following:

"OFFICE OF THE IRISH WORLD,
NEW YORK, July 15, 1884.

Mr. L. P. Nelson, Editor *Suedish Worker*, Chi-
cago:
The nomination of Cleveland was an insult
and a defiance to American labor. It is the duty,
as it is within the power of the workingmen of
the United States, to resist the insult. If Cleveland
is victorious, monopoly wins a double triumph.
Butler would be my choice, but we lack the ma-
chinery to elect him. To give all our votes to
Butler would be to give the election to Cleve-
land. Enlightened self-interest and the prin-
ciples of justice demand that Cleveland be defeat-
ed. Therefore, I go for Blaine and Logan.
PATRICK FORD."

Other Irish papers and leaders
throughout the country are as pro-
nounced as is the World, and the
numerous reports of Irish accessions
are not campaign buncombe, but real
hard facts. All will find a haven of
protection within the Republican
fold.

THE German press and the German citizens
generally, from Maine to the Pacific, are unitedly
for Cleveland. —Putnam Democrat.

THE Put. Dem. talks very unad-
visedly and wildly. We would refer it
to the New York Republican, the
most powerful German exponent in
the country, which says that a fourth
class lawyer and a thread bare politi-
cal catch-word constitutes the Dem-
ocratic combination of "Cleveland
and Reform;" to the monster German
demonstration for Blaine and Logan,
at Cincinnati, a few weeks since; to
the numerous German Blaine and
Logan clubs throughout the country;
and to the signs of the times.

GENERAL LOGAN's letter of accept-
ance was made public this week. It
is a plain straightforward statement
of facts and political wisdom worthy
of its author. It deals with the liv-
ing issues in an open and manly
manner, and scores many soldierly
and statesmanlike points upon the
important questions of protection to
American labor, our monetary sys-
tem, foreign relations, equal rights
of citizenship, foreign immigration,
the civil service and Mormonism.

Remember that THE TIMES will
hereafter be found on the east side.
See sign.

NEW STOCK OF

Wall Paper

Artistic Designs.

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Mixed Paints, All Colors, Garden and Flower Seeds.
"Fresh."

DYE STUFF

Lowest Cash Prices.

JONES' DRUG STORE.

For Something New

—ALWAYS GO TO—

CUMBACK'S

New Book, Stationery

and Art Store.

A fine stock of all goods in these lines. Any books published in the
United States furnished at publisher's price. If I have not got what you
want I will get it for you.

JERSEYS.

We have just received a new lot
of Ladies' Jerseys, at lower prices
than ever. See our \$1.25 and \$1.50
Jerseys. They are great bargains.

PARASOLS.

We have a few Parasols left,
and you can buy them at less than
cost.

OSTRICH PLUMES AND TIPS.

We have a few long Plumes in
Black and colors that we are clos-
ing out at half price. Call early if
you want a bargain in Tips or
Plumes.

F. G. Gilmore.

Williamson Block, No. 5 East Washington Street.

CUTLER & SAVIDGE LUMBER CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

WHITE PINE LUMBER.

Lathes, Shingles, Pickets, Sash, Doors, Blinds, and Fence Posts.

BRIDGE AND MILL BILLS A SPECIALTY

151 to 161 South East Street, INDIANAPOLIS IND.

SOUTHERN
EXPOSITION.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.,

OPENS AUGUST 16th. CLOSES OCTOBER 25th, 1884.

15 ACRES UNDER ONE ROOF.

TWO CONCERTS EACH DAY

By Cappa's and Gilmore's, the most famous bands of the world.

GRANDEST COMPETITIVE MILITARY DRILLS EVER WITNESSED.

LOWEST RAILWAY RATES EVER GIVEN IN THE STATE.

ART BUILDINGS;

CONTAINING THE CHOICEST PICTURES IN AMERICA.

Thirty counties of Indiana will make exhibits which will demonstrate the State's
tremendous resources.Great display by United States Government of army and navy relics—con-
tents of Smithsonian Institute—models, coins, etc.

AN IMMENSE LIVE STOCK EXHIBITION

Presenting over \$1,000,000 worth of horses, comprising all the sires that have made Kentucky
famous. The exhibit will surpass in extent the Royal Stock Show in London, and present
the most magnificent stock exhibit the world has ever witnessed, and a sight that can not be dupli-
cated in the world.

BENNETT H. YOUNG, President.

J. M. WRIGHT, General Manager.

Real Estate Transfers.
The following deeds were filed at the Record-
er's office during the past week, reported to the
"Times" by Lewis and Corwin, investment
agents and abstractors of titles, Williamson's
block, Greencastle.
Sheriff Putnam Co. to Edmund W. Lewis
land in Washington tp. \$539.41
Emily Stegg Admrx. to Henry C. Stegg.
land in Greencastle tp. 4.000

Wm. A. Moore to Joseph T. Hopkins, lots
4 & 5 Russellville. 225
Myrtella Howard to Wm. B. Cunningham.
land in Franklin tp. 1.00
Jefferson Hurst to Mary J. Moffett land in
Jefferson tp. 5.400
Samuel Shuck to Wm. Shuck, land in Mar-
ion tp. 200
Samuel H. Johnson to Rose K. Farrow
land in Greencastle tp. 7.000
Geo. Hathaway to Mary T. Hathaway pt.
lots 79 & 90, Greencastle. 3.000
Samuel W. Case et al. Wiley O. Foster land
in Mill Creek tp. 200
Wm. L. John to James W. Bushy land in
Floyd tp, 80 acres. 1.800
Total—

Deeds filed, 11, Consideration \$29,365.41

Mortgages filed, 3, Consideration 849

For good meats Isaac & Kahn

SPURGIN

Gives his especial attention to

"ARTISTIC" PHOTOGRAPHY

Call and examine work.

Rooms No 9 & 11 E. Washington St.

A Lie on Major Calkins.

Jayhawk's Letter in Cincinnati Enquirer.

The campaign lies are flying thick

and fast on every breeze. One of the

latest is that Major Calkins is a

drunken loafer, whose special aver-
sion is Methodists and the Methodist

Church. The Major ought to be

qualified to give an opinion on that

subject. His father was a Methodist

preacher, two of his brothers-in-law

are also clergymen in good standing

in that church, and the Major is a

member of it. If the liars keep on

with the vigor they now exhibit, they

will succeed in electing him by a

handsome majority.

Whether to dye or not is a mere

matter of taste; it is good taste to

use Buckingham's Dye for the Whis-
kers.

NEW STOCK —OF— BOOTS AND SHOES, —AT— Christie's Old Stand

We have just received a large invoice of Mens', Women's and Children's Shoes, in the latest styles, made expressly for our Spring and Summer trade. You will do well to examine our stock before buying elsewhere. We guarantee our prices to suit all.

J. W. SCOTT,
Successor to P. R. Christie, West Side Public Square.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Events of the week—Our people and other people—Happenings of interest to all.

Ask Ot Weik about that sponge.
D. C. Brackney is visiting friends in Illinois.

Dr. Gobin preached at Russellville last Sunday.

Charley Neff, of Anderson, was in town Tuesday.

Miss Kate Daggy visited last Sunday in Manhattan.

Will M. Cox, of Chicago, called on friends here Tuesday.

The City Marshal of Bloomington was in our city Tuesday.

Miss Lottie Williams is visiting relatives in Terre Haute.

Miss Winnie Reed, of Chicago, is visiting at A. O. White's.

Miss McCollam, of Lacona, Ia., is visiting at Judge Eckels.

Miss Minnie Vaughn, of Stilesville, is visiting at A. J. Burk's.

Pierce Hubbard and family have moved back to Bainbridge.

Jerome Allen has been in Cincinnati this week on business.

Walter Delbrook, of Indianapolis, is visiting at John Huffman's.

L. T. Farrabee, of Plainfield, was in the city on business Monday.

Wilbur and Miss Laura Sheridan are at Lake Bluff—near Chicago.

The rolling-mill started up Tuesday morning, after a month's rest.

John and Doug. Acres are still at large in the woods about Cloverdale.

Will Masters, of Thorntown, was in town over Sunday, the guest of—

Weik & Co. are giving their grocery room a new dress of wall-paper.

Miss Bessie Hammond has retired from her position in Jones' Art Gallery.

Miss Margaret Quinton, of Mound City is visiting at Dr. H. H. Morrison's.

Mrs. Marsh, of Crawfordsville, has been visiting in this city, the past week.

Mrs. McCarty, of Indianapolis, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Charles Walls.

Dr. Poole will teach at Allen's school house, north of town, next winter.

Miss Fannie Morrison returned from an extended visit to Richmond Friday.

Elder Buckles preached at College Avenue last Sunday morning and evening.

Miss Tunie Hays is visiting her sister, Mrs. Jodie Hays, at Worthington, Ind.

Charley Cutler, of Chicago, spent several days here the latter part of last week.

The steam fire engine was busy Monday filling the cistern on the public square.

Miss Mary O'Connell, of Bedford, Ind., is visiting her uncle, Thomas O'Connell.

Wilbur A. Hays, of Worthington, Ind., was in the city Monday in attendance upon the funeral of Rev. Hayden Hays.

CHEAP FISH.

White Fish by the kit for 50 cents, and by the quarter barrel for \$1 25, at Allison's grocery store.
New fresh goods and I guarantee every package.

J. A. ALLISON

N. B.—Three doors south of the Post Office.

O. T. Merkle was in town over Sunday. He is traveling for a Paris, Ill., house.

Miss May Ridpath returned Monday from a visit to Anderson and Indianapolis.

Miss Georgia Keating is entertaining her friend, Miss Florence Eddy, of Indianapolis.

Mrs. A. T. Thompson, of Mechanicsburg, Ill., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Lou Matkin.

Claud Jones, who is traveling for an Indianapolis house, was in town a few days last week.

Miss Carrie Allen and Miss Florence Towlin, of Louisville, are visiting at Alex Duvall's.

President Martin and daughter, Miss Annie Martin, returned from Wisconsin last Friday.

Frank Jackson is no longer connected with Darnall's grocery. He is in Cincinnati at present.

Mrs. Josie Hindman, of Indianapolis, spent Sunday in this city, visiting her mother, Mrs. Wimmer.

Rus. Allen is clerking temporarily at Piercy's drug store during the disablement of Charley Houghland.

Rev. B. P. Runkle will conduct Episcopal services at Jones' Art Gallery on next Wednesday evening.

Lee Neff crossed the ocean in safety, and strange to say was not sea sick at any time during the voyage.

Miss Lizzie Harris left yesterday for Toronto, Kas., where she will remain on a two or three months visit.

Will Scott is visiting at Lafayette and Battle ground. He will attend the camp meeting at the latter place.

Joe Kahn and Frank Knight saw the Cincinnati "down" the Indianapolis at the latter burg on last Sunday.

The South End furnished another family quarrel for the Mayor to settle this week. The disputants were colored.

Rev. Halstead delivered an address at the Indianapolis district conference of the M. E. Church at Gosport this week.

R. T. Jones, James Spurgin and Joe Williams went on a fishing tour yesterday down on Sugar Creek, near Waveland.

The Stars, a nine of "middle-weights" here, are talking of going to Stilesville to morrow to play a nine in that place.

John White returned Friday from his trip to Chicago. He reports having a fine time, but was glad to get back home again.

There is to be a game of ball this afternoon at the University grounds between the city Union Club and the Light Weights.

Rev. Cook and Bennett Stewart, of Brazil, came to this city and organized a colored Baptist congregation on last Sunday.

Miss Minnie Green, of Danville and Miss Lizzie Throckmorton, of Lafayette, have been visiting at Charley Green's this week.

Elder Niles, of Mt. Carmel, Ill., will preach at the Christian Church next Sunday morning and every evening. All are invited.

Jesse Steele started Tuesday for Centerville, Ia., where he will visit his uncle. He will also visit relatives in Missouri and Kansas.

Mr. McMasters, the insurance man, has moved with his family to Indianapolis. Ed Sheridan has taken the agency for his company at this place.

George Meehler returned Friday from an extended trip through Iowa and Missouri. He spent some time with Lyman Naugle at Morning Sun, Iowa.

Frank, Ca, and Wilbur Robinson, sons of Mrs. Robinson, the evangelist, formerly of this city, were all clerks in the defunct bank of Fletcher, Sharpe & Co.

Charley Bridges, Frank Corwin, Charley Scott and Harry Sailor left this morning for the Sister Lakes, in Michigan, to be gone on a ten days' fishing and hunting tour.

The Indianapolis News says: "A mammoth barn belonging to Jacob Ratliff, in Greencastle, was burned Sunday night. No insurance." How about the "mammoth"?

Calvin Flint, formerly of this city but now of Tennessee, is visiting his uncle, William Tennant. Mr. Flint at one time clerked in Staley's grocery in this city.

Sylvester Miller, who has been clerking at the When for some time past, left on last Monday for Lacygne, Kas., where he will take the position of salesman in the general merchandise store of Tucker Williams, brother of G. H. Williams, son, of this place.

CLEVELAND'S VETO RECORD.

Why Many Democrats of New York Will Not Support Him.

NEW YORK, July 14.—"The measures which have been the cause of the greatest amount of dissatisfaction with Governor Cleveland among the members of his own party in this State," said a prominent member of the Tammany organization to-night, "are:

"1. His veto of the five cent fare bill.

"2. His veto of the twelve-hour law.

"3. His veto of the public-worship bill.

"4. His veto of the Catholic protective appropriation bill.

"The first bill provided that the fare on the elevated railroads in New York City should be five cents, instead of ten, and that the present commission hours during which that rate prevails should be abolished.

This bill was passed by the Legislature and vetoed by the Governor.

"The twelve hour law bill provided that the working time of employes on the elevated roads in the city and the street cars throughout the State should be limited to that period.

Conductors and drivers are at present compelled to work from fifteen to seventeen hours a day, and the justness of the bill was sufficient to insure its passage through both branches of the Assembly. Governor Cleveland saw fit, however, to veto the bill.

It was said that his hostility to the five-cent fare bill was to be accounted for by the fact that he was a stockholder in a number of the surface railroads, the value of which stocks would naturally be decreased by the passage of the measure. However that may be, I do not undertake to say.

"What was the public worship bill?"

"That was a bill granting permission to the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church to hold services at the House of Refuge, on Randall's Island. The bill permitting this to be done passed the Assembly and would have become a law but for Governor Cleveland."

"The Catholic Protective, as you know, is a public institution, built by the members of the Catholic Church in Winchester county for the reception of young men and women sentenced thereby the magistrates in the surrounding counties. No money had ever been asked from the State for this institution, the managers of which had done so much for the reformation of the youth of the State. It was found necessary, however, within the past year to expend some \$30,000 for the improvement of the sewerage of the institution, and this the State was asked to supply.

A pledge was given that no more money would ever be asked from the State on its account, and a majority of both branches of the Assembly was readily obtained for the measure. When the appropriation bills were returned from the executive chamber it was found, however, that this same Governor had refused to sign the item mentioned."

Tennessee to the Front.
Knoxville Cor. Commercial Gazette.

There is a New South, notwithstanding Copiah, Danville and the monstrous bull-doing and election frauds of South Carolina and Louisiana. The light is breaking in old Virginia in West Virginia, in North Carolina; and in this letter your correspondent has the pleasure of giving the readers of the Commercial Gazette the first installment of a batch of good things, by way of glad tidings to Republicans, from Tennessee, of whom the wandering minstrel sang, "Carry me back—there let me live and die."

A rather startling assertion, isn't it? There's a race between West Virginia and Tennessee to see which will come out ahead in the glorious endeavor to break the sinister and shotgun solid South.

In the matter of cold figures to support their hopefulness, the Republicans of Tennessee present the following:

Hayes, in 1876, polled 89,566 votes; Garfield, in 1880, 107,675; a Republican gain in four years of 28,109.

In 1876 Tilden's majority was 43,600; Hancock's, in 1880, was 20,516; a Democratic decrease in four years of 23,084.

Or, taking it in another way: In 1876 Tilden polled 133,166 votes, while in 1880 Hancock received but 128,191, a Democratic loss in four years of 4,975.

The net Republican gain in four years, from 1876 to 1880, was, therefore, 23,084.

With a like decrease in the Democratic vote this fall the Republican majority will be 2,568, and Blaine and Logan will get the twelve Electoral votes of Tennessee, and Hon. Frank T. Reid, of Nashville, will be the next Governor.

DIED.

Ross—In Greencastle, on Thursday, July 17, of consumption, Eva, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Ross (colored), aged eleven years.

Craig—In Washington Township, on Saturday, July 19, —, son of Henry Craig, aged five years.

Hays—In Greencastle, on Saturday, July 20, of a complication of diseases, Rev. Hayden Hays, aged seventy-two years.

Marriage Licenses.

Warren E. Bond and Margaret L. King. Columbus Jones and Lillie M. Leer. Oliver L. Conner and Lydia Hart. Granville T. Haltom and Lou E. Allee.

INTROSPECTION.

[George Arnold.]
Have you sent her back her letters? have you given her back her ring? Have you tried to forget the haunting song—that you loved to hear her sing? Have you cursed the day you met her first? thanked God that you were free, And said in your inmost heart, as you thought, "She never was dear to me?" You have cast her off, your pride is touched, you fancy that all is done, That for you the world is bright again, and bravely shines the sun. You have washed your hands of passion; you have whistled her down the wind. O Tom, old friend, this goes before, the sharpest comes behind! Yes, the sharpest is yet to come, for love is a plant that never dies; Its roots are deep as the earth itself; its branches wide as the skies, And wherever once it has taken hold, it flourishes evermore. Bearing a fruit that is fair outside, but bitter ashes at core. I see that you marvel greatly, Tom, to hear such words from me, But, if you knew my inmost heart, I would be no mystery. Experience is bitter, but its teachings we retain: It has taught me this, who once has loved, loves never on earth again! And I, too, have my closet, with a ghastly form inside— The skeleton of a perished love, killed by a cruel pride. I sit by the fire at evening, as you will sometime sit, And watch in the rosette half light, the ghosts of happiness flit; I, too, watch in the midnight, and stretch my arms to enfold A vague and shadowy image, with tresses of brown and gold; Experience is bitter, indeed—I have learned at a heavy cost The secret of love's persistence; I, too, have loved and lost!

NERVE AND BARBARITY.

Horror of the Public Execution of a Japanese Criminal.

[Cor. Pittsburg Leader.]

While I was in Yokohama I witnessed the public execution of a criminal. He was a fine-looking Japanese, in the prime of youth and strength, and was standing under a post in the middle of a posse of guard. The post had a cross-piece. Nearly nude, he was standing erect, but as motionless as a statue, and gazed straight before him. Presently his jailers moved aside and a gaunt, repulsive-looking native, the executioner, made his appearance, clad from head to foot in a dress of dingy yellow. Two assistants accompanied him, carrying half a dozen round bamboo rods. The assistants dropped the rods and stretched the criminal's hands over the cross-piece of the post. The executioner now dallied with the bamboos, and the poor creature still looked into the shadowy distance as though he was dumb. I watched him closely and thought I detected a pallor spread over his countenance.

The executioner now spat on the pointed end of one of the bamboos, and with a twisting, pushing motion thrust it easily into the flesh about half-way between the hip and the arm pit. The poor wretch turned and looked at his tormentor and his lips slightly opened, but he did not struggle. In a couple of minutes, though it seemed longer, the bloody point of the instrument emerged from the sufferer's shoulder, and a slight exclamation of satisfaction escaped the crowd. Then the executioner went to the other side with another bamboo and did the same thing. During all this there was not a single groan or cry for mercy from the man.

At this juncture, to my surprise, the executioner and his assistants picked up the remaining bamboos and walked away. I inquired what they meant and was told the execution was over. It was customary to leave the man that way, and he would die in a couple of hours or so. The bamboos would remain in him until he had expired. A Japanese executioner is taught to carefully avoid the vital organs so as not to bring death too quickly, and the executioner's reputation is gauged by the length of time his victim lives.

Bill-Posting on a Large Scale.
[Chicago Times.]

In the winter of 1849-50, a young sign-painter, of Brooklyn, finding his business very dull, amused himself by going along the Harlem road and painting his name, occupation and business on all the rocks and fences. Several business men were struck with the idea and employed the young man to blazon advertisements for them in various localities. Soon after, securing a large number of contracts for the work, he traveled with his brush and paint up the Missouri river, exercising his peculiar talents on the bare crags of the Rocky mountains. He journeyed into Oregon and daubed his pyramids. Down the golden valley of the Sac, over the granite cliffs of the Humboldt range he went, leaving behind him staring legends of "liver pills," "ague pads," etc., to terrify the wondering savage and buffalo. We are happy to say he was shot at several times and had to run to save his wretched hide.

He was pursued soon after by a rival as fearless and unscrupulous as himself. Finally, the two went into partnership, and between them transformed the country into a vast bill-board. They established their headquarters in New York, and undertook, at specified rates, to advertise merchants, etc., in as few or many states as desired. In 1880 the manager of this business, the quondam Brooklyn sign-painter, now a millionaire, declared that he and his partner had traveled 1,500,000 miles, and painted 90,000 signs, and used 500 barrels of linseed oil and 150 tons of white lead. This was before the two retired from active participation in the manual part of the business. They now have this work done by their 1,800 agents, through whom they can work the whole United States on the bill-board plan. They charge for billing a patent medicine in seventeen states \$30,000.

Just Our Luck.

[Norristown Herald.]
Dr. Farr, an English scientist, says that if one were to watch the march of 1,000,000 people through life, he would observe that nearly 150,000 would die the first year, 53,000 the second, 28,000 the third, less than 4,000 in the thirteenth, and at the end of 108 years there would be but one survivor. Then we shall not undertake to watch the march of 1,000,000 people through life. The occupation would be too gloomy—something like reading a London comic weekly; and it would be just our luck not to be the one survivor at the end of 108 years.

Paints WALL PAPER, Window Glass, At Lowest Prices at ALLEN'S DRUG STORE.

Also Fresh Stock of Landreth's Celebrated Garden Seeds.

WANTED | WANTED | WANTED | WANTED | WANTED | WANTED
WOOL!
WANTED | WANTED | WANTED | WANTED | WANTED | WANTED

Greencastle Woolen Mills

—WILL PAY THE—

Highest Market Price in CASH

For Wool in any quantity that may be offered. We have manufactured a large variety of goods, and of excellent quality, to exchange for Wool at reduced prices, to correspond with the low prices of Wool. We have a large line of

New Styles in Flannels and Cashmeres

In addition to our usual large stock of Woolen Goods we have

Staple Cotton Goods,

We hope the wool growers of Putnam and adjoining counties will bring us their Wool.

Birch & Brother-

May 12, 1884. 24 31

Crockery.

Largest assortment of crockery in the County,

And therefore it must please you. It is most important for every one to come and see our stock before buying a dollar's worth of goods. We give the newest goods and best prices. We call your attention to our line of printed (and enameled) dinner and tea sets, China tea sets, both decorated and plain. The only place where you can buy printed goods in open stock, (new shapes) at prices same as others can sell you white Granite at. Large line of English Majolica, such as jugs, comports, are diners, cuspadores, &c. &c.

Toilet Sets, Hand Painted.

Thin opaque porcelain. Hotel thick porcelain. White and Granite, C. C. and rock and yellow ware. Decorated stand lamps, chandeliers, Brackets li rary and hall lamps.

Table and fancy GLASSWARE, wood and willowware bird cages table and pocket cutlery.

In the above mentioned, and others, too many to name, we can show you a larger line of goods than any house in the County, and in regard to styles and prices cannot be excelled in any City East. We invite a thorough inspection of our stock and can insure satisfaction

Very Respectfully A. L. GOODBAR & SON,

Laundry Notice!
B. F. HAYS & CO.
Are AGENTS for the
Best
STEAM LAUNDRY
IN THE STATE.

Ladies' and Gent's Collars and Cuffs made nicer than new. Work received until Wednesday and returned Saturday.

B. F. HAYS & CO.,
Merchant Tailors.

Bee Keepers' Supplies!

HIVES, FOUNDATIONS, HONEY BOXES, BEE PASSAGES, SMOKERS, VEILS, ETC.

Call on or address
J. R. M. Allen,
GREENCASLE.

Buildings for Sale.
The buildings on lot S. E. corner Vine and Poplar streets. Apply to Brattin, the Jeweler.

Are sugar-coated, lens-shaped pills, easy to take;—certain in effects, always give satisfaction; low in price, (50 pills, 50 cents.) Sold by druggists, or the proprietor.

29 3 Dr. C. C. MOORE, New York City.

Moore's Pilules
Are a positive cure for chills and fever, and all malarial diseases. Tested for 10 years.

Moore's Pilules
Have cured thousands and hundreds of thousands of cases, in every form of malaria.

Moore's Pilules
Are the best tonic a man can take, far better than anything else, and never leave any bad effect.

Moore's Pilules
Are entirely vegetable, and harmless. Waranted to be perfectly pure, and to have no quinine or arsenic, or any injurious substance

GREELY, RESCUE.

re Lieutenant Found by the Bear and Thetis.

Twenty-Five Who Braved Frozen Regions Only Six Each Home and Friends—A Story of Starvation.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 18.—On Thursday a telegram was received at the navy department from Commander Schley, of the relief expedition, dated St. Johns, and stating that he had arrived there with Thetis, Bear and Lock Garry, having heard Lieut. Greely and five of his men, with one who died shortly after rescue, were discovered June 22 near Cape Sabine in Smith's sound. These six are all the surviving of the twenty persons composing the party originally, and are all well. Twelve bodies of the dead of the party were recovered and brought back on the Thetis. The men were rescued just in time. Forty-eight hours later they would probably have all been dead.

The news of the rescue created a profound sensation, and was the chief topic of conversation at the war and navy departments. The sentiment was universally one of gladness at the rescue of the six men, mingled, of course, with sadness for the loss of the remaining eighteen of the party. Many well-informed officials had looked forward with dread to a report that all would be found dead, and some had felt apprehensive about the safety of Capt. Schley and the rescuing party. Both army and navy officials felt highly gratified at the success of Capt. Schley's expedition.

Lieut. Greely assured the United Press correspondent that he had clear proof that an open polar sea existed, one of his party drifting into it, but was blown back. He says he agrees in this with Nordenskjöld. A valley running from near Lady Franklin bay to the Western ocean, about sixty miles wide, was discovered. It is bounded north and south by continuous glaciers, and has no apparent breaks. In the valley vegetation was abundant, and the climate much milder than usual.

Story of the Rescue.

St. Johns, N. F., July 18.—The story of the rescuing party, as told by Capt. Ashie, ice pilot of the Bear, is as follows: Sailed from St. Johns May 4; reached Upernivik on 29th; Duck Island June 6; Cape York June 18, and Payer Harbor on 22nd.

At 7 p. m. we had both ships fast to a heavy floe in Payer Harbor, and some of the officers and men left the ships for the shore in different directions. An officer from the Thetis found the record on Brevoort island, stating that Greely and party were all well, and that they left Fort Conger on Aug. 9 and landed at Baird inlet on Sept. 29, after driving about on the ice nearly three weeks in the vicinity of Cape York. The record also told where to find his winter camp. Our steam launch being out and ready we were immediately sent away from the camp, which was about three miles northwest of Cape Sabine. In the meantime the Thetis blew her whistle to recall some of her men, and they heard it at the camp, and as we neared it we saw one man make his appearance where he could look down the cape. He saw the boat and came down to where we were going to land. Seeing but one man, and the way he staggered over the snow, we thought it a bad omen.

On jumping ashore their first question was how they had been. His answer was: "There are seven of us left." Six men, and a sad den reverse to our cheerful spirits of a quarter of an hour ago. But it was no time to reflect; we must try to save the living. I jumped into the launch, and at once passed some food that we were prepared with, and we at once started for the camp. It was blowing a gale. The camp tent was blown down, except a stout prop under one end. The poor fellows had not strength enough to put it up.

SIX MEN LAY STARVING and unable to help themselves. Pointing to one, they said he was dying, but he rallied and is doing well now. We cut a hole in the canvas to give us room, and commenced to feed them, serving them all round gradually, and not letting them have as much as they wanted. The launch was sent off to the Bear, which was coming. The Thetis was also close by. Capt. Emory, Dr. Ames and a crew came on shore, a fire was made, the sufferers were attended to by Dr. Ames and given plenty of warm milk. Some of them were soon able to stand and stagger about. Meantime Commander Schley and his officers had arrived and began to superintend the removal to the ships. Stretches had been brought and the men were carried to the boat. Two men only were strong enough to be led down by men on each side of them to the boats. They were taken off, some on board each ship. It was then

NEAR MIDNIGHT, THE SUN SHINING and the wind blowing a gale, fortunately off shore, which kept the ice from coming in upon us. We proceeded with a good crew to unearth the dead bodies and wrap them in blankets; a part were taken to each ship. Ten were buried on a ridge, side by side, 300 yards from the camp, with a very high mountain just back. Two others were lying a little distance below the camp, the survivors not having strength enough to bury them with the rest, making twelve bodies taken on board the ships. Four others were buried on the ice from the winter houses, but the ice had broken off and taken them with it. Edwards, an Esquimaux, was drowned while hunting.

Talk About Butler.

PITTSBURGH, July 21.—Hon. Thomas A. Armstrong, editor of The Labor Tribune, in an interview, said that a movement was on foot by the leaders of the Anti-Monopoly and Greenback parties to inaugurate a new boom for Butler, which they predict will result in the organization of a new party, which will be composed of Anti-Monopolists, Greenbackers and dissatisfied Democrats and Republicans. The exact mode of procedure has not yet been decided. One plan was to have a committee of representative men organized for the occasion, call a national convention by means of a circular letter, and another to have Gen. Butler, after Cleveland's letter of acceptance is published, write a letter to the people of the country which will in itself call a convention. The headquarters of the movement are in Chicago, and the leaders are confident of its success.

Washington Monument.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 17.—Col. Casey, in charge of the Washington monument, is disappointed at the failure of the contractor to deliver stone for the final layers, but has made arrangements by which he hopes to finish the monument this year. It has now reached 482 feet, and only eighteen feet more are to be added to complete. The engineer officers now think that by placing an extra force of men at work and by working at night with the use of electric lamps the stones can be cut by hand and the work pushed so that everything can be under cover by the time snow flies. In that event the Washington monument will be practically completed this year, and will be a pronounced success.

Prohibition Nomination Accepted. Chicago, July 17.—J. B. Bolts, of this city, who was nominated by the Prohibitionists of Illinois for governor, has written a letter accepting the nomination.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Wednesday, July 16.

Cyrus Field proposes to rebuild the monument to Andre, the British spy.

The natural gas in the Westinghouse well at Pittsburgh exploded, fatally injuring two men.

Professor Richard A. Proctor, the astronomer, with his family, reached St. Joseph, Mo., Sunday from London, and intends to reside there for the future.

D. B. Buford & Co., of the Rock Island (Ill.) Plow works, made an assignment Monday. The liabilities are \$500,000 while the assets are placed at \$800,000.

The work of disinfecting the New York tenement district has begun. The death of a seaman from violent cholera morbus gave rise to a report that his death was caused by Asiatic cholera.

Thursday, July 17.

Egyptian rebels to the number of 30,000 are marching on Dongola.

Mr. Barnum has promised to give Juno's skeleton to Tufts college.

It is stated that the school-keepers of the river towns of Iowa are setting the prohibition law of the state at defiance.

The Michigan Democratic state convention will be held at Detroit Aug. 19, and the Greenbackers will meet at Grand Rapids Aug. 27.

Ben Butler says that the scheme to nominate Hendricks in the Democratic convention Friday failed because the Indiana delegates lost their heads.

Hiram Campbell & Sons, who own the Mount Vernon and Sarah furnaces at Ironton, Ohio, have suspended payment, with liabilities of \$300,000.

Friday, July 18.

A white alligator has been discovered in Yazoo county, Mississippi.

The first through train since June 1 over the Southern Pacific and Texas Pacific roads is on the way eastward to St. Louis.

Warrants for the payment of pensions aggregating \$9,000,000 were issued by the treasury department Wednesday.

Reports have reached Ottawa, Ont., that foot-and-mouth disease prevails among cattle at Helena, M. T., and an investigation will be made.

At a meeting at San Francisco of the Anti-Monopoly, Greenback, and National Union parties, resolutions favoring Butler were adopted, and Butler's electors will be placed in the field.

The acquittal of Lair, implicated in the murder of the Ward brothers at Devil's Lake, D. T., was followed by the quashing of all the indictments, with the consent of Dr. Ward, of Chicago, who saw no chance for conviction.

A recent cablegram from London says the committee engaged in revising the Old Testament have finished their labors, and after submission to the convocation the testament will be issued to the public. Twelve of the twenty-seven members have died during the revision.

Saturday, July 19.

The Occident, the Israelite paper of Chicago, advocates the election of Blaine and Logan.

Mrs. C. E. Browne, the mother of Artemus Ward, died recently at Waterford, Me., in her 78th year.

At Pittsburgh, Pa., Thursday, Westmont failed to beat his Chicago record (240½), the figures on the blackboard being 232.

A company has been organized at Pittsburgh to erect and operate a crematory on the outskirts of that city. The furnace will be heated by natural gas.

With assistance from several citizens of Niagara Falls, the widow of Capt. Webb has purchased a granite monument to be placed over the grave of the reckless swimmer.

Valentine Fritz, of Baltimore, was on Tuesday prostrated by heat. His idiotic son slipped into the room where he lay and drove a long nail into his head, a fact which was only discovered by accident two days afterward.

A company has been formed, with a capital of \$80,000, to publish an American edition of The London Illustrated News, which will be commenced about the first of August, at 10 cents a copy. The paper will be revised and edited, and a large amount of new matter, relating particularly to American affairs will be added.

Monday, July 21.

Persian robbers attacked a Russian military train on the Baker railway, killed the guards, and wounded the officers in charge.

A camp-meeting is in progress on the summit of Lookout mountain, where the Southern Association of spiritualists has secured ample grounds.

Some boys playing in a lumberyard at Davenport unearthed a box containing several pounds of counterfeit 10-cent pieces, bearing the date of 1844.

The owners of 50,000 head of cattle in Oklahoma have formed a pool to reduce the expense of taking care of herds, and will employ one man and eight horses to every thousand head.

A correspondent of a London journal, who was sent to investigate the commercial resources of Mexico, reports having been so badly clubbed by bandits that he lost his hearing, but he boasts that he killed his assailant.

A deputation of Canadians, favoring the importation of American cattle into Great Britain, will this week be introduced to the British authorities by the marquis of Lorne. Copies of the laws of the cattle-raising states will be exhibited, to show that there need be little fear of infectious diseases.

Lieut. Greely and his surviving associates receive every courtesy from the citizens of St. Johns. The bodies of the deceased explorers will on Thursday be taken from the tanks of the Thetis and Bear and placed in caskets, when the steamers will sail for Portsmouth. Greely is quite weak from excitement and conversation, and will take a long rest at Newburyport.

Tuesday, July 22.

In Ohio a fine of from \$2 to \$5 is imposed upon any one convicted of robbing birds' nests.

Twenty-two women working in the chain-gang was one of the sad sights at Atlanta, Ga., last week.

Manager Potter, of the Burlington road, has had five routes for an extension across the Rocky mountains surveyed, and a third rail is to be laid along the Denver & Rio Grande Western to Ogden.

Westmont, the pacer which made a wonderful record in Chicago with a running mate, participated in a race at La Salle, in 1882, and was badly beaten by Lone Jack. Westmont was then offered for sale for \$1,200, with no takers.

Rev. Joseph Cook has been figuring about our future population. He estimates that in the year 2100 our population will be 400,000,000; in the year 2200 it will be 800,000,000; in the year 2300 it will be 1,600,000,000; and in the year 2400, it will be 3,200,000,000.

Over 5,000 bricklayers and laborers on new buildings in New York struck for nine hours of work. It is reported that most of the employers yielded the point by noon.

Bricklayers receive \$5 a day for front work and \$4 for rough work. It appears that plasterers only labor nine hours and stone-setters eight.

Artesian well-borers at West Point, Miss., found a huge poplar tree, in a perfect state of preservation, 550 feet below the surface.

An excursion train bearing 1,000 pleasure-seekers to a picnic at Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, was wrecked on Saturday, 19th inst. It was at first supposed that a hundred were killed, but it turned out thus, miraculously, but fourteen or fifteen were hurt, two or three seriously. The scene of the wreck was a frightful one for a time.

THE GRAND ARMY.

People Crowding to Minneapolis to the National Encampment.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 22.—Delegates to the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Minneapolis, commenced arriving Monday morning. Trains brought crowds of people, though but few of them were delegates. A special train over the Omaha, from Sioux City, brought 800 people, and at 1 o'clock two special trains, containing 400 more, arrived from Chicago. The Frank P. Blair post, of St. Louis, sent a delegation of 100, and about fifty came from New England. Dakota and Minnesota sent five carloads of delegates, who were met at the train by the local posts and hands and escorted to headquarters. The day was spent in assigning delegates to quarters.

Six hundred tents have been pitched on the fair grounds to accommodate the veterans. Preparations are being made to receive Logan in grand style. Gen. Sherman arrived and spent the day at Lake Minnetonka. A feature of the encampment will be the reunion of Andersonville and Libby prisoners. The women's relief corps and the Sons of Veterans are well represented and have headquarters on the camp ground. Paul Vandervoort, of Washington, last year's commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, and Benjamin Williams and C. A. Combs of the national council, and Deputy Commander Lloyd of Cincinnati, have arrived.

Importing Italian Laborers. COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 17.—One hundred and fifty additional Italians have arrived here under the protection of the operators, and will be landed in the valley and placed in the mines. The operators are anxious that the striking miners know nothing about their coming until they have put the men to work. The fact that the miners were jubilant over some of the foreigners quitting work and the disappointment which they will experience on the arrival of a new batch of men is expected to result in some trouble.

Cheapering the Lightning. CHICAGO, July 21.—The Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph company has reduced its rates from Chicago to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington to 25 cents for ten words, the same rate having been made to New York on July 15. This is a reduction of 50 per cent. from rates in force by the Western Union company. The Baltimore & Ohio's night rate of 15 cents for fifteen words to all its offices is the lowest telegraph rate yet established.

About Cleveland's Letter. ALBANY, N. Y., July 19.—Governor Cleveland has not read Blaine's letter of acceptance yet. When suggested to him that it was an interesting document, he smiled and said he had no doubt of the fact. In a few days Mr. Cleveland will begin to work on his letter of acceptance. He is still studying the platform. Blaine's letter will also give him something to meditate about. The points which will receive the closest attention are the tariff, labor question, and our foreign policy.

Ab Sin Backs Out. PARIS, July 18.—It is announced that China has accepted the provisions of the Tien Tsin treaty, and has in accordance with the demand of France, promised to withdraw the Chinese troops from the Tonquin frontier. The announcement created considerable enthusiasm, as it is now thought the difficulty between France and China has been definitely settled.

Irish Republican League. NEW YORK, July 17.—The executive committee of the Irish American Republican league met at the Republican national headquarters. The meeting was held with closed doors. A plan of campaign was discussed, and an address drafted, to be issued to Irishmen throughout the country, urging them to oppose the election of Cleveland and to support Blaine.

Needing Help Badly. CAIRO, July 21.—A message has been received from the mudir of Dongola saying that he is in receipt of a letter from Gen. Gordon dated at Kartoum June 22, in which he says he has held out successfully thus far, but is in pressing need of reinforcement. The intelligence is regarded with suspicion by the officers here.

Women Not Eligible. WASHINGTON CITY, July 18.—There has been a decision reached between the secretary of the interior and the civil service commission that under the act authorizing the appointment of additional pension examiners ladies are ineligible for those positions.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, July 21. Allan McIntyre & Co.'s circular of this evening says: The markets on the board of trade were strong during the morning, but dropped off and closed very weak. Wheat—August opened 84c, closed 83½c; September opened 83½c, closed 83c; October opened 82½c, closed 82c; November opened 81½c, closed 81c; December opened 80½c, closed 80c; January opened 79½c, closed 79c; February opened 78½c, closed 78c; March opened 77½c, closed 77c; April opened 76½c, closed 76c; May opened 75½c, closed 75c; June opened 74½c, closed 74c; July opened 73½c, closed 73c; August opened 72½c, closed 72c; September opened 71½c, closed 71c; October opened 70½c, closed 70c; November opened 69½c, closed 69c; December opened 68½c, closed 68c; January opened 67½c, closed 67c; February opened 66½c, closed 66c; March opened 65½c, closed 65c; April opened 64½c, closed 64c; May opened 63½c, closed 63c; June opened 62½c, closed 62c; July opened 61½c, closed 61c; August opened 60½c, closed 60c; September opened 59½c, closed 59c; October opened 58½c, closed 58c; November opened 57½c, closed 57c; December opened 56½c, closed 56c; January opened 55½c, closed 55c; February opened 54½c, closed 54c; 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BLAINE AND LOGAN

Accept the Nomination for President and Vice President.

Views of the Republican Nominees on the Subjects of the Tariff, Foreign Policy, Labor, and Southern Question.

CHICAGO, July 19.—Mr. Blaine's letter of acceptance of the Republican nomination for the presidency has been given to the press. Following are extracts, beginning with the nominee's views on

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

Revenue laws are in their very nature subject to frequent revisions in order that they may be adapted to changes and modifications of trade. The Republican party is not contending for the permanency of any particular statute. The issue between the two parties does not have any reference to a specific law. It is far broader and far deeper. It involves a principle of wide application and beneficent influence, against a theory which we believe to be unsound in conception and inevitable in result. In the many tariff revisions which have been necessary for the past twenty-three years, or which may hereafter become necessary, the Republican party has maintained and will maintain the policy of protection to American industry, while our opponents have been endeavoring to bring about a reduction in the wages of the American laborer, besides involving the public debt and the consequent relief of the burden of taxation. No dollar has been wasted, and the only extravagance with which the party stands charged is the generous pensioning of soldiers, sailors, and their families—an extravagance which endorses the highest form of justice in the recognition and payment of a sacred debt. When reduction of taxation is to be made, the Republican party can be trusted to accomplish it in such form as will most effectively aid the industries of the nation.

AGRICULTURE AND THE TARIFF.

The agricultural interest is by far the largest in the nation, and is entitled in every adjustment of revenue laws to the first consideration. Any policy hostile to the fullest development of agriculture in the United States must be abandoned. Realizing this fact the opponents of the present system of revenue have labored very earnestly to persuade the farmers of the United States that they are robbed by a protective tariff, and the effort is thus made to consolidate their vast influence in favor of free trade. But happily the farmers of America are intelligent, and cannot be misled by sophistry which conclusive facts are before them. They see plainly that during the past twenty-four years, wealth has not been acquired in one section or by one interest at the expense of another section or another interest. They see that the agricultural interest has made more rapid progress than the manufacturing states.

The farmers see that in 1860 Massachusetts and Illinois had about the same wealth—between \$800,000,000 and \$900,000,000 each—and that in 1880 Massachusetts had advanced to \$2,000,000,000, while Illinois had advanced to \$1,200,000,000. They see that New Jersey and Iowa were just equal in population in 1860 and that in twenty years the wealth of New Jersey was increased by the sum of \$850,000,000, while the wealth of Iowa was increased by the sum of \$1,500,000,000. They see that the nine leading agricultural states of the west have grown so rapidly in prosperity that the aggregate addition to their wealth in 1880 is almost as great as the wealth of the entire country in that year. They see that the south, which is almost exclusively agricultural, has advanced in prosperity and that having recovered from the loss and devastation of war, has gained so rapidly that its total wealth is at least the double of that which it possessed in 1860, exclusive of slaves.

In these extraordinary developments the farmers see the helpful impulse of a home market, and they see that the financial and revenue system, enacted since the Republican party came into power, has established and constantly expanded the home market. They see that even in the case of wheat, which is a chief cereal export, they have secured, in the average of the years since the close of the war, three bushels at home to one they have sold abroad, and that in the case of corn, the only other cereal which we export to any extent, 100 bushels have been used at home to three and a half bushels exported. In these years the prosperity has been daily of greater concern to the farmer, since the close of the war, three bushels at home to one they have sold abroad, and that in the case of corn, the only other cereal which we export to any extent, 100 bushels have been used at home to three and a half bushels exported. In these years the prosperity has been daily of greater concern to the farmer, since the close of the war, three bushels at home to one they have sold abroad, and that in the case of corn, the only other cereal which we export to any extent, 100 bushels have been used at home to three and a half bushels exported.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

The Republican party has steadily aimed to maintain just relations between labor and capital—guarding with care the rights of each. A conflict between the two has always led in the past and will always lead in the future to the injury of both. Labor is indispensable to the creation and profitable use of capital, and capital increases the efficiency and value of labor. Whoever arranges the one against the other is an enemy of both. That policy is wisest and best which harmonizes the two on the basis of absolute justice. The Republican party has protected the free labor of America so that its compensation is larger than is realized in any other country. It has guarded our people against the unfair competition of contract labor from China and may be called upon to prohibit the growth of a similar evil from Europe. It is obviously unfair to permit capitalists to make contracts for cheap labor in foreign countries to the hurt and disparagement of the labor of American citizens. Such a policy (like that which would leave the time and other conditions of home labor exclusively in the control of the employer), is injurious to all parties—not the least so to the unhappy persons who are made the subjects of the contract. The institutions of the United States rest upon the intelligence and virtue of all the people. Suffrage is not a privilege which is separated from the rest of the citizen's rights, but a right of self-protection to every citizen. It is not the interest of the republic that any economic system should be adopted which involves the reduction of wages to the hard standard prevailing elsewhere. The Republican party aims to elevate and dignify labor—not to degrade it.

OUR FOREIGN POLICY.

Our foreign relations favor our domestic development. We are at peace with the world—at peace upon a sound basis with no unsettled questions of sufficient magnitude to embarrass or distract us. Happily removed by our geographical position from participation in those questions of dynasty or boundary which so frequently disturb the peace of Europe, we are left to cultivate friendly relations with all, and are free from possible entanglements in the quarrels of any. The United States has no cause and no desire to engage in conflict with any power on earth, and we may rest in assured confidence that no power desires to attack the United States.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

I recognize, not without regret, the necessity for speaking of two sections of our common country. But the regret diminishes when I see that the elements which separated them are fast disappearing. Prejudices have yielded and are yielding, while a growing cordiality warms the southern and the northern heart alike. Can any one doubt that between the sections confidence and esteem are daily more marked than at any period in the sixty years preceding the election of President Lincoln? This is the result in part

of time and in part of Republican principles applied under the favorable conditions of uniformity. It would be a great calamity to change these influences under which southern commonwealths are learning to vindicate civil rights, and adapting themselves to the conditions of political tranquility and industrial progress. If there be occasional and violent outbreaks in the south against this peaceful progress, the public opinion of the country regards them as exceptional and hopefully trusts that each will prove the last.

CIVIL SERVICE.

My observation in the department of state confirmed the conclusions of my legislative experience, and impressed me with the conviction that the rule of impartial appointment might be carried out by the extension of any existing provision of the civil service law. It should be applied to appointments in the consular service. Consuls should be commercial sentinels—encircling the globe with watchfulness for their country's interests. Their intelligence and competency become, therefore, matters of great public concern. No man should be appointed to an American consulate, who is not well instructed in the history and resources of his own country, and in the requirements and language of commerce in the country to which he is sent. The same rule should be applied even more rigidly to secretaries of legation in our diplomatic service. The people have the right to the most efficient agents in the discharge of public business, and the appointing power should regard this as the prior and uttermost consideration.

THE MORMON QUESTION.

Religious liberty is the right of every citizen of the republic. Congress is forbidden by the constitution to make any law "respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." For a century, under this guarantee, Protestant and Catholic, Jew and Gentile, have worshipped God according to the dictates of conscience. But religious liberty must not be perverted to the justification of offenses against the law. A religious sect, strongly entrenched in one of the territories of the Union, and spreading rapidly into four other territories, claims the right to destroy the great safeguard and mainstay of social order, and to practice as a religious privilege that which is a crime punished with severe penalty in every state of the Union. The sacredness and unity of the family must be preserved as the foundation of all civil government, as the source of orderly administration, as the surest guarantee of moral purity.

The claim of the Mormons that they are divinely authorized to practice polygamy should not be admitted, because the claim of certain heathen tribes, if they should come among us, to continue the rite of human sacrifice. The law does not interfere with what a man believes; it takes cognizance only of what he does. As citizens, the Mormons are entitled to the same civil rights as others and to these they must be content. Polygamy can never receive national sanction or toleration by admitting the community that upholds it as a state in the Union. Like others, the Mormons must learn that the liberty of the individual ceases where the rights of society begin.

OUR CURRENCY.

The people of the United States, though often urged and tempted, have never seriously contemplated the recognition of any other money than gold and silver—and currency directly convertible into them. They have not done so, they will not do so, under any present or less pressing than that of desperate war. The only special requisite for the completion of our monetary system is the fixing of the relative values of silver and gold. The large use of silver as the money of account among Asiatic nations, taken in connection with the increasing commerce of the world, gives the weightiest reasons for an international agreement in the premises. Our government should not cease to urge this measure until a common standard of value shall be reached and established—a standard which will enable the United States to receive silver from its mines as an auxiliary to gold in settling the balances of commercial exchange.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The strength of the republic is increased by the multiplication of land-holders. Our laws should look to the judicious encouragement of actual settlement on the public domain, which should henceforth be held as a sacred trust for the benefit of those seeking homes. The tendency to consolidate large tracts of land in the ownership of individuals or corporations should, with proper regard to vested rights, be discouraged. One hundred thousand acres of land in the hands of one man is far less profitable to the nation in every way than when its ownership is divided among 1,000 men. The evil of permitting large tracts of the national domain to be consolidated and controlled by the few against the many is enhanced when the persons controlling it are aliens. It is but fair that the public land should be disposed of only to actual settlers and to those who are citizens of the republic, or willing to become so.

SACREDNESS OF THE BALLOT.

This survey of our condition as a nation reminds us that material prosperity is but a home to three and a half bushels exported. In these years the prosperity has been daily of greater concern to the farmer, since the close of the war, three bushels at home to one they have sold abroad, and that in the case of corn, the only other cereal which we export to any extent, 100 bushels have been used at home to three and a half bushels exported. In these years the prosperity has been daily of greater concern to the farmer, since the close of the war, three bushels at home to one they have sold abroad, and that in the case of corn, the only other cereal which we export to any extent, 100 bushels have been used at home to three and a half bushels exported.

I am with great respect, your obedient servant.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 12.—The letter of Gen. Logan, accepting the nomination for the vice presidency on the Republican ticket, has been given out. It is addressed to Senator Henderson, chairman of the national Republican committee. Below is the text of his letter so far as it relates to

THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

The central idea of a Republican form of government is the rule of the whole people, and this is opposed to the other forms which rest upon a privileged class. Our forefathers, in the attempt to erect a new government which might represent the advanced thought of the world at that period upon the subject of governmental reform, and thus laid the basis of our present republic. While technically a government of the people, it was in strictness only a government of a portion of the people, excluding from all participation a certain other portion, and in a condition of absolute despotism, and hopeless servitude, the parallel to which, fortunately, does not now exist in any modern Christian nation.

With the culmination, however, of another cycle of advanced thought, the American republic suddenly assumed the full characteristics of a government of a whole people, and 4,000,000 human creatures emerged from the condition of bondsmen to the full status of freemen, theoretically invested with the same civil and political rights possessed by their former masters. The subsequent legislation which guaranteed to every legal citizen the citizenship and full equality before the law in all respects of this previously disfranchised people, amply covers the requirements and secures to them, so far as legislation can, the privileges of American citizenship. But the disadvantage of the case is that, while, theoretically, we are in the enjoyment of a government of the whole people, practically we are almost as far from it as we were in the antebellum days of the republic. There are but a few exceptions, and these are facts which cover the whole status of the case. In many of the southern states the colored population is in large excess of the white. The colored people are Republicans, as are also a considerable portion of the white people. The Republican party of the latter are Democrats. In fact, of this incontestable truth the states invariably return Democratic majorities.

ties. In other states of the south the colored people, though not a majority, form a very considerable body of the population, and with the white Republican are numerically in excess of the Democrats, yet precisely the same result obtains—the Democratic party invariably carrying the elections. It is not even thought advisable to allow a sectional or unimportant election to be carried by the Republicans as a "blind," or as a stroke of finesse.

Careful and impartial investigation has shown these results to follow the systematic exercise of physical intimidation and violence, combined with the most shameful devices ever practiced in the name of free elections. So confirmed has this result become that we are brought face to face with the extraordinary political fact that the Democratic party of the south relies almost entirely upon the methods stated for its success in national elections.

This unlawful perversion of the popular franchise, which I desire to state dispassionately and in a manner commensurate with the proper dignity of the occasion, is one of deep gravity to the American people—in a double sense.

1. It is in violation, open, direct and flagrant, of the primary principle upon which our government is supposed to rest, viz., that the control of the government is participated in by all legally qualified citizens, in accordance with the plan of popular government, that all citizens must rule in the decision of all questions.

2. It is in violation of the rights and interests of the states wherein are particularly centered the great wealth and industries of the nation, and which pay an overwhelming portion of the national taxes. The immense aggregation of interests embraced within, and the enormously greater population of these other states of the Union, are subjected every four years to the dangers of a wholly fraudulent show of numerical strength.

Under this system minorities actually attempt to direct the course of national affairs, and though up to this time success has not attended their efforts to elect a president, yet success has been so perilously imminent as to encourage a repetition of the effort at each quadrennial election, and to subject the interest of an overwhelming majority of our people, north and south, to the hazards of illegal subversion.

The stereotyped argument in refutation of these plain truths is that if the Republican element was really in the minority, they could not be deprived of their rights and privileges by a minority; but neither statistics nor logic can be made to overcome the facts of the situation. The colored people of the south have recently emerged from the bondage of their political oppressors; they have had but few of the advantages of education which might enable them to compete with the whites.

As I have heretofore maintained, in order to achieve the ideal perfection of a popular government it is absolutely necessary that the masses should be educated. This proposition applies itself with full force to the colored people of the south. They must have better educational advantages, and thus be enabled to become the intellectual peers of their white brethren, as many of them undoubtedly are. A liberal school system should be provided for the rising generation of the south, and the colored people be made as capable of exercising the duties of electors as the white people. In the meantime it is the duty of the national government to go beyond resolutions and declarations on the subject, and to take such action as may lie in its power to secure the absolute freedom of national elections everywhere, to the end that our congress may consist of a constant membership representing fictitious majorities of the people, thus misdirecting the popular will concerning national legislation, and especially to the end that, in presidential contests, the great business and other interests of the country may not be placed in fear and trembling lest an unscrupulous minority should succeed in stilling the wishes of the majority.

In accordance with the spirit of the last resolution of the Chicago platform measures should be taken at once to remedy this great evil.

THE PROHIBITION CONVENTION.

Delegates Gathering at Pittsburgh—The Prominent Candidates.

PITTSBURGH, July 21.—Arrangements are about completed for the national convention of the Prohibition and Home Protection party, which meets here on Wednesday. Lafayette Hall is being thoroughly overhauled, and, when the decorations are finished, will present an attractive appearance. Not more than a dozen delegates have arrived, but within twenty-four hours it is expected that all will be on the ground.

Gideon F. Stewart, Governor St. John and Dr. R. H. McDonald are the most prominent ones spoken of for the presidential nomination, the latter being urged quite strongly. It is said that if nominated he will head the campaign fund with a subscription of \$1,000,000, and even if defeated for the nomination will contribute liberally. Frank McDonald, a son, has arrived and is in charge of his father's canvass.

Hendricks' Letter Outlined.

CHICAGO, July 21.—The Herald has an interview with ex-Governor Hendricks, in which that gentleman, being questioned as to the tone of his letter of acceptance, said: "Neither will that give me any great concern. It will be remembered that I received the nomination to the same office from the same party eight years ago. In my letter of acceptance then I expressed my ideas as to governmental policies. I tried to emphasize the fact that our federal institutions have been shamed by a selfish and corrupt management of public affairs, and that in the various departments of the government dishonesty, rapacity and venality have debauched the public service. By the admission of many eminent Republicans who did not then sympathize with the Democracy nor support our candidate, this condition of things still prevails and in an intensified form. This has given rise to the demand for civil service reform and the cure for these evils by the election of new men, and the promotion of new measures is the overshadowing issue of the campaign."

The Fight Against the Terrorists.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 21.—The police of Warsaw seized 500,000 roubles and numerous proclamations printed in the Russian and Polish languages, intended for circulation throughout the empire in the event of the designs against the czar on his recent visit to Warsaw having been successful. Five terrorists were arrested at Moscow, in whose possession were found large sums of money, dynamite, bombs and documents. The latter showed that since the coronation of the czar Moscow has been the seat of the executive committee of Nihilists. A state of siege will be proclaimed at Warsaw. The governor general and chief of police will be removed. The newspapers say that Russia and Germany propose the adoption of international convention proceedings to take measures for the suppression of dynamiters.

Roosevelt Speaks.

CHICAGO, July 21.—The Inter Ocean's Boston, Mass., special has the following: Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, says: "I intend to vote the Republican presidential ticket. A man can not act both without and within the party; he can do either, but he can not possibly do both. Each country has its advantages and each has its disadvantages, and one can not take the advantages of one country and the disadvantages of another. I want in with my eyes open to do what I could within the party; I did my best and got beaten, and I propose to stand by the result."

DIPHTHERIA!

THE PROSTRATION which follows Diphtheria, and the persistency with which it clings to the patient, are well known to all who have had any experience with this terrible disease.

The following letter shows how the restoring and invigorating properties of Hood's Sarsaparilla overcome it, and how by vitalizing and enriching the blood it neutralizes and eradicates the poisoned matter from it, bringing to the convalescent the color, life and vigor of robust health.

LOWELL, MASS.
MESSRS. C. I. HOOD & CO., Gentlemen—My little girl had the diphtheria, last April. The disease left her very weak, blood poor, with no appetite, and she could not seem to rally from its effects. Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended by a neighbor. After she had been taking it a few days we noticed a change for the better—she began to eat with a relish. It seemed to take out the poison the disease had left in her blood, the change being very noticeable in her face. She took it two months and fully regained her health, much to our delight. We now recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla with a great deal of pleasure. Very truly yours,
J. R. SMITH,
19 Butterfield Street.

"That Extreme Tired Feeling."
"The first bottle has done my daughter a great deal of good; her food does not distress her now, nor does she suffer from that extreme tired feeling which she did before taking Hood's Sarsaparilla."

Sold by all druggists. Price \$1 a bottle or six bottles for \$5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.
Hood's Tooth-Powder, Only 25 Cents.

KING'S EVIL

Was the name formerly given to Scrofula because of a superstition that it could be cured by a king's touch. The world is wiser now, and knows that

SCROFULA

can only be cured by a thorough purification of the blood. If this is neglected, the disease perpetuates its taint through generation after generation. Among its earlier, symptomatic developments are Eczema, Cutaneous Eruptions, Tumors, Boils, Carbuncles, Erysipelas, Purulent Ulcers, Nervous and Physical Collapse, etc. If allowed to continue, Rheumatism, Scrofulous Catarrhs, Kidney and Liver Diseases, Tubercular Consumption, and various other dangerous or fatal maladies, are produced by it.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is the only powerful and always reliable blood-purifying medicine. It is so effective an alternative that it eradicates from the system Hereditary Scrofula, and the kindred poisons of contagious diseases and mercury. At the same time it enriches and vitalizes the blood, restoring healthful action to the vital organs and rejuvenating the entire system. This great

Regenerative Medicine

Is composed of the genuine Honduras Sarsaparilla, with Yellow Dock, St. Ignace, the Indian Root, Potassium and Iron, and other ingredients of great potency, carefully and scientifically compounded. Its formula is generally known to the medical profession, and the best physicians constantly prescribe AYER'S SARSAPARILLA as a

Absolute Cure

For all diseases caused by the vitiation of the blood. It is concentrated to the highest practicable degree, far beyond any other preparation for which like effects are claimed, and is therefore the cheapest, as well as the best blood purifying medicine, in the world.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
[Analytical Chemists.]
Sold by all Druggists: price \$1, six bottles for \$5.

ALLEN BROS

DEALERS IN

MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENT

TABLETS AND HEADSTONES ETC.



Removed to the Gifford corner, opposite the Catholic church.

GREENCASTLE, IND

All work done in the best manner and prices the lowest.

HAIR GOODS!

Special attention given to wig making and ladies hair dressing. First quality goods a specialty. M. E. PHELAN, 16 1/2 East Washington Street Indianapolis. 15 30

Extreme Tired Feeling.

A lady tells us "the first bottle has done my daughter a great deal of good, her food does not distress her now, nor does she suffer from that extreme tired feeling which she did before taking Hood's Sarsaparilla." A second bottle effected a cure. No other preparation contains such a concentration of vitalizing, enriching, purifying and invigorating properties as Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Dr. J. J. Stallard

DEALER IN

PURE DRUGS,

PATENT MEDICINES.

PAINTS, OILS,

DYE STUFFS, etc.

Russellville, Ind.

COX & KELLY,

Real Estate & Loan Agt.

We have the largest and best list of town, property and farms at lowest prices. Abstracts furnished with all property sold.

CALL AND SEE ME BEFORE PURCHASING

OFFICE: In Southard's Block.

Jones

ART GALLERY!

Bayne's Block

GREENCASTLE, INDIANA

Is prepared to do all kinds of work in the best manner.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

DRUNKENNESS

Cured in its various stages.

Desire for stimulants entirely removed. Home treatment. Medicine can be administered with out knowledge of patient, by simply placing it in coffee, tea or any article of food. Cures guaranteed.

\$100 Will be Paid

For any case of Drunkenness that Golden Specific will not cure. Circulars containing testimonials and full particulars sent free.

Address
GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO.,
1735 185 Race St., Cincinnati, O.

For Stump Blasting.

ETNA POWDER.

Ask your dealer for it and take no other, as it is The Best. Any Stump or Stone can be moved with Etna Powder at a modest cost. For prices and full information, address

SAMUEL BECK & SON,

Wholesale Gun Dealers, and Gen'l Ag'ts Etna Powder Co., 58 Meridian St., Indianapolis.

Send for our Illustrated Catalogue of our Revolvers and Ammunition. 12-25

Commercial College

of Kentucky University, Lexington, Ky. Students can begin any week-day in the year. No vacation. Tuition free. Full diploma. Business Course about 15 weeks. Average Total Cost, including Tuition, Text-Books and board in a family, \$25. Ladies received. Special attention given to book-keeping. Graduates employed by 10 teachers. Special courses for Teachers and Business Men. University Business prepared for teachers. Free beautiful site is needed for its healthful and sunny, and is on leading Railroads, and is in the heart of the great city of Lexington, Ky. Address: Commercial College, Lexington, Ky.

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A Weekly Literary and Family Journal of our times. It is the most brilliant writer of America and Europe. Does not cost a cent more than the cheapest paper to be sent weekly. Only \$4 per year. Send for sample copy.

I.B.&W. ROUTE.

The Greatest Through Route

—BETWEEN THE—

East, West

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This Great Through Route is Now

Completed and in full operation.

RUNNING

THROUGH PASSENGER TRAINS

NORTH: SOUTH: EAST AND WEST.

Can be obtained at any ticket office of the I. B. & W. R. Co., also via this route at all railroad offices throughout the country. Rates always as low as the lowest.

THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE

CHECKS to all principal points

Don't purchase tickets to any point without first consulting the agents of the I. B. & W. R. Co.

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PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS.

OFFICE Over Central National Bank. Rooms, 12 & 3.

SAMUEL FISHER, M.D.

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OFFICE: Two doors east of Jones' drug store, over Hibbins.

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OFFICE: On Vine St. between Washington and Walnut Sts.

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Greencastle, Spencer, & Danville, Ind.

G. GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL.

Greencastle, Ind.

SCOTT & WOLRICH, PROP'S.

WALNUT STREET HOUSE.

GREENCASTLE, IND. - RATES \$2 A DAY.

J. J. LEWIS, PROP.

DARNALL BROS. & CO.

GLASSWARE, QUEENSWARE, CROCKERIES

Cor. Washington and Vine Streets

FRANCIS JONES & SONS.

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SHOP: East Side of the Square

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J. H. OSBORNE,

PHYS

Allen Bros.

DRY GOODS

CLEARANCE SALE

FOR JULY

Commences this Week

No Person

Ever attending our Semi Annual Sales should miss this one. It is

The Best Yet.

All our goods are being received at the front door, and we will not deceive you in the smallest matter. We are not going to

Quit Business

And we do not intend to mislead you by claiming that the

Entire Stock

Must be sold, and keep buying goods all the time, but

WE DO SAY

That all reasonable goods must and will be sold. By calling at once you will understand that our prices are speaking in no

Uncertain Way.

You will find many articles marked in

Plain Figures.

Fully 50 per cent. less than actual values, making them much less than

Manufacturers

and Importers

First cost. Do not wait until this sale is over and tell us you always miss the bargains, for

Now is the Accepted Time.

ALLEN BROS.,

DRY GOODS

—AND—

CARPETS,

West Side Square

The County News.

FLOYD TOWNSHIP.

Ellsworth Evans has sold his self-binder.

T. E. Brown runs a free hack to Canaan.

J. S. Leach, of Lizton, was at Jesse Baker's, Sunday.

There will be no fair in Floyd this year owing to the political campaign.

Polk Hoffman will go to house-keeping in the Monnett house, about the first of August.

Alex. Smith continues to get worse, and his friends have about given up hopes of his recovery.

Miss Flora Mason gave a social to a select few, in honor of her guest, Miss Laura Butler, of Greencastle.

The members of Zion have called A. S. Mayhall to preach for them another year, he has accepted.

Wheat threshing, oats harvest and hay harvest is the order of the day, and farmers are unusually busy.

Joe Murphy and family with their relatives of North Salem, visited Esq., John Herod the first of the week.

Theophilus Tash and family are visiting his father-in-law, the venerable Republican of Floyd township, Wm. Todd.

Misses Ollie and Julia Wright gave a "leap year" party at the residence of Joe McNeely, Saturday night, at which twenty couple had an enjoyable time.

Lawrence Picott, Anderson Pickett, Clifford Shinn, Chas. Baker, Chas. Case, Jonathan Heansel, Capt. John Smith, and Reese Alice belong to the "buggy brigade," and spend Sundays buggy riding—mostly by themselves.

The following is the Church program for August:

Canaan first Saturday and Sunday, quarterly meeting; Clear Creek, second Saturday and Sunday; Zion, third Saturday and Sunday; Pales time, fourth Saturday and Sunday.

ROACHDALE.

Our book agents have dispersed.

Elijah Grantham is our house painter.

The voice of the thresher is heard in the land.

Mr. and Mrs. Goff, of Racoon, Sunday here.

John Craig, the fat man, gave us a call Wednesday.

Campaign caps and uniforms will soon be the rage.

Mr. Tucker, our grain dealer, is doing a lively business.

James Rice has just completed the burning of a kiln of brick.

Cap Kyle, our new liveryman, has a brand new side bar buggy.

Sam Hannon and J. H. Grantham are the bee men of the town.

Our Marshal has nothing to do here and has gone to Montezuma to shovel gravel.

J. R. Gordon discoursed Democracy to a few of the interested ones Saturday night.

Something new! A wagon with iron fellows is on exhibition at the hardware store.

A few are on the sick list. Grandma Dodd is just recovering from a severe attack.

Hay harvest is in full blast. The best hay is selling for seventy cents per hundred—a good time to buy.

Sandy & James have bought the bankrupt stock of goods known as the Billman stock, and are conducting it now.

Most of the wheat here was harvested by the seventeen McCormick binders that were sold by Peyton & Allgood.

Some of the young folks of this vicinity persist in buggy riding of Sunday evenings till they get to Church just in time to disturb the minister while pronouncing the benediction.

C. L. Hutchins and wife, of Carpentersville, were with friends here Sunday and rendered some much needed service in the Sunday School, C. L. as a teacher and his amiable wife at the organ.

GROVELAND.

Miss Minnie Shepherd is sick.

Wm. Worline is in the hospital.

Mrs. Dr. Farver is visiting her parents near Akron, O.

Mrs. Jane Ader is having a tussle with inflammatory rheumatism.

G. F. Lewis and wife, of Oakalla, spent Friday here with their parents.

Miss Eva McVey gave her young friends an ice cream last Saturday night.

E. H. Wilkinson, wife and mother, of Wesley Chapel, were the guests of Wm. Timmons last Sunday.

Rev. T. Bailey will close his service with the Groveland Circuit by holding Quarterly Meeting at Canaan Church the first Saturday in next month.

George (known as Lengthy) Williamson made a small deposit in the school fund last week, at New Mayville, for getting too close to the person of one K. L. Summers, of that place.

If the interior dcings of the two Churches at this place resemble the exterior they are certainly in bad working order.

We had two Mormon preachers in our vicinity Saturday and Sunday last trying to find a place to preach. Up to this writing they have failed. The men seemed afraid they would steal their women.

PUTNAMVILLE.

PUTNAMVILLE, July 27, '84.

In response to a call for a meeting the Republicans of Warren Township met July 19, 1884, p. m., and effected the organization of a Blaine and Logan Club. The object of meeting was stated by the Chairman, Wm. Hodge, and officers were selected as follows: Pres., Wm. Walden; Vice Pres., Jonas Brattin; Sec., F. R. Williams; Asst. Sec., Wm. Watson; Treas., Preston Clearwaters. With the completion of organization, the meeting adjourned to again assemble August 2d, when the faces of all dear lovers of Republican principles will be anxiously looked for.

WM. WALDEN, Pres.

F. R. WILLIAMS, Sec.

BUTLER ON HENDRICKS.

What a Now Distinguished Democrat thought of Hendricks in 1874.

General B. F. Butler made a few remarks in the city of Indianapolis in 1875 touching the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency. General Butler said:

"Mr. Hendricks degrades the position he seeks and the one he has held so much as to say to the people of North Vernon: 'General Butler is coming over here and you must look out for your spoons.' Now, that is slander; the Democratic thank God, can find nothing else to use in the way of argument. My record has been closely examined for the last ten years, and this is the culmination."

"I have been the personal friend and honored guest of every Democratic President since 1848. I was the friend, neighbor and the family guest of President Pierce, who appointed Thomas A. Hendricks to a subordinate office, to pay for his vote. I am sure that Mr. Hendricks wants any more of that. I can tell a good deal more about the transaction. Tremendous cheering and cries 'Go on, Go on, Go on, Tell it all! Tell it all!' I do not come here to bear false witness against my neighbors, or true witness about transactions that should be confidential, and ought not to be told. I am not here for that purpose; I only say that Mr. Hendricks makes a very large draught on my gentlemanly instincts. [Loud applause and cries of 'Go on!']

"Whoever believes that I, a Major General of the United States, with life and death at my finger and thumb, exercising that unlimited and despotic power given me by the war, went round picking up spoons, knows that he would have done it if he had been in my place. [Tremendous cheering.] That is his conception of the office of a Major General. That is his idea of what a man should do and what he would do if he had the courage to go where he could do it as I have. [Cheers.]

But Mr. Hendricks said in his speech, made against the enfranchisement of the black men, that he had never volunteered himself, nor encouraged anybody else to volunteer, and, therefore, he can be excused. But what must be the depth of the man's heart who can belittle and sneer at the noblest of our countrymen? What if some drunken, whisky-soaked some loathsome rascal should say it, I could pardon him. God knows he does the best he knows how but here is a man who lived and died with gentlemen, a man who has been in the Senate of the United States, and a man who since my administration in New Orleans has taken my hand in friendship, the hand he knows to be the hand of greed, or else he lies. [Cries of 'He does lie; of course he does.' Cheers.]

"I had done with this once and forever; but I want to lay two or three facts before you for the use of your Sentinels and your Hendrickses. They say I took \$8,300,000 from the people of New Orleans. There are my accounts at the War Department; they have been examined by every rebel and every rebel sympathizer from that day to this, and no hole has been found in the account. [Great cheering.] Go through and look and when you have looked through, tell the other side of the story. Don't put down a part and leave the rest out. I employed 1,000 men in cleaning up the streets, in cleaning the canals, and making it healthy for the widows, children and wives of the Confederate soldiers. I gave them four hundred feet square of land at the Customhouse that since has sold for \$250,000, amounting to quite a million of dollars. I maintained the hospital of the city of Charity at the expense of \$2,000 a month, and another Catholic hospital at an expense of \$3,000 a month. I made their children go to school, and furnished them with clothing. I polished their city, kept it in order, so that from the 6th day of June forward a child or woman could walk through the city of New Orleans with more safety than they could go up stairs into the Sentinel office. [Laughter and cheers.]

"I thought it was not exactly right to tax the loyal people of the North, who already had so much to bear, to pay for all this, and so I made the rich men and the property of New Orleans pay for it. [Cries of 'that's right' and 'cheers!'] This is a part of the history of this country that is notorious and has been printed and published for years, and men who can read and understand ought to know it. You can go to the Treasury Department at Washington and find that I sent home from New Orleans in good, hard sound dollars, about \$30,000,000 to the Treasury of the United States. Well, now, with that power of administration for good or evil, suppose Thomas A. Hendricks had been there doing what I would have done, would he have left left to look after spoons? [Laughter and cheers!]

KITCHEN ECONOMY.

Interesting Tests made by the Government Chemist.

Dr. Edward G. Love, the Analytical Chemist for the United States Government, has made some interesting experiments as to the comparative values of baking powders. Dr. Love's tests were made to determine what brands are the most economical to use, and as their capacity lies in their leavening power, tested were directed solely to ascertain the available gas of each powder. Dr. Love's report gives the following:

Name of the Powder	Cubic Inches Gas per each ounce of powder.
"Royal" (absolutely pure).....	127.4
"Patapoco" (alum powder).....	125.2
"Rumford's" (phosphate) fresh.....	122.5
"Rumford's" (phosphate) old.....	122.5
"Hunford's None Such," fresh.....	121.6
"Hunford's None Such," old.....	84.35
"Redhead's".....	117.0
"Charm" (alum powder).....	116.9
"Amazon" (alum powder).....	111.9
"Cleveland's" (short weight 1/2 oz).....	110.8
"Sea Foam".....	107.9
"Czar".....	106.8
"Dr. Price's".....	102.6
"Snow Flake" (Goff's St. Paul).....	101.88
"Lewis's" Condensed.....	98.2
"Congress" yeast.....	97.5
"G. E. Andrews & Co's" (contains alum).....	78.17
"Hecker's".....	92.5
"Gillies".....	84.2
"Bulk".....	80.5

"In his report, the Government Chemist says: 'I regard all alum powders as very unwholesome. Phosphate and Tartaric Acid powders liberate their gas too freely in process of baking, or under varying climatic changes suffer deterioration.'"

Dr. H. A. Mott, the former Government Chemist after a careful and elaborate examination of the various Baking Powders of Commerce, reported to the Government in favor of the Royal Brand.

The Times till November 15—50 c

ROYAL
Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 Wall-st., N. Y.

Special Mention.

The daisy flour is made by Callender.

Farmers, take your wheat to Callender.

Call for Callender's Roller Process Flour.

Use Callender's Roller Process Flour.

"Solid comfort" can be realized by those suffering from all forms of scrofula, if they will take Hood's Sarsaparilla and be cured.

Hall's Hair Renewer is the least troublesome to apply, and the most cleanly, of all hair preparations.

Furniture at Wholesale Prices.

C. J. Kimble of Kimble & Son wishes to retire from business having been continuously in the furniture trade in this city for 35 years.

To this end will begin to sell at wholesale prices on Aug 1st their entire stock of new and elegant furniture, pictures, mouldings, etc. this will be a rare opportunity to purchasers for low prices.

Remember the place, West Side public square. 33-4t.

For scrofula, syphilitic disorders, thin and watery blood, sluggish liver (indicated by poor digestion), weak kidneys (indicated by urinary sediments), diseased mucous membrane (indicated by both nasal and urinary catarrh, inflamed eyelids, etc.), use Dr. Guyssot's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. It gradually rebuilds a broken down constitution and restores robust health and strength to every part. No other remedy equals it. 31-32.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENTS.

The state of Indiana, Putnam County, In Putnam Circuit Court, September term, 1884.
Katie Tucker vs. Frank Tucker.
Comp. aint No. 3472, for divorce.
Now comes the Plaintiff, by Wm. McK. Milligan, Esq., Attorney, and files her complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said defendant, that unless he be and appear, on the second day of the next term of the Putnam Circuit Court, to be held on the first Monday of September, A. D. 1884, at the Court House in Greencastle, in said County and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

[SEAL.] Witness my name, and the seal of said Court, at Greencastle, this 8th day of July, A. D. 1884.

JOHN W. LEE, Clerk.
By M. B. Rudisill, Deputy. 21-3t.

Ayer's Ague Cure is strictly a vegetable preparation, harmless, and warranted to cure all malarial disorders.

The Indianapolis News



is the leading newspaper of the state, and the cheapest daily in Indiana. It is independent and fearless. It is complete in all its new features. Its correspondents are first-class. Its telegraphic reports are full and cover all parts of the globe. Its market reports are concise and correct, and are fifteen hours in advance of morning papers. Its summary of State news is unrivaled. Its local reports and sketches are thorough and brilliant. It publishes abstracts of all the Supreme Court decisions. It is the model newspaper. Its circulation is larger than that of any two other dailies in Indiana. It is delivered by carriers in over two hundred towns. Price two cents a copy; ten cents a week. Rates for "Wants," "For Sale," etc., one cent a word for each insertion. Address,

The Indianapolis News

BOOTS AND SHOES!

Immense stock!

BOTTOM PRICES!

W. G. BURNETT,

Central Bank Building,

SOUTH SIDE SQUARE.

All the latest styles in Gent's Shoes and the best assorted stock in Ladies and Misses' Shoes ever brought to Greencastle. Ladies, Misses and Children's Walking Shoes in all the latest and best styles. Don't fail to call and you will be suited in goods and prices. Everybody cordially invited

George Bicknell.

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Wagons, Plows, Harrows, Farm Machinery Generally, Iron, Steel

Horse shoes and nails.

GREENCASCADE, INDIANA, JAN. 25, 1884.

Has on hand and for sale, the Casidy Sulky Plow, Gilpin Sulky & Plow, and Weir Sulky Plow, also the Oliver Chill Plows, in stock and Repairs for same, also Repairs for the Weir Sulky Plow, Deere Cultivators on hand, also the Disk Rolling Harrow and a full line of farming implements Cutting boxes, Sugar Kettles, Shovels, Spades and Picks. Agent for the Studebaker Wagon, also agent for the Garr Scott Sawmills & Engines. Repairing done on short notice. Old buggies repaired and Painted over.

Blue grass, Timothy, and Clover Seed for sale.

Please give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.
NORTHEAST CORNER INDIANA & COLUMBIA STREET.
GREENCASCADE, IND.

FOR

QUEENSWARE

AND

Glassware,

Coffees, Sugars, Teas,

Staple and Fancy

GROCERIES

Of All Kinds

GO TO

Darnall Bros., & Co

J. CROW & CO

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERIES,

Southwest Corner Public Square.

USE CROW'S

Baking Powder

Manufactured and put up by J. Crow & Co.

Cash Paid for Country Produce.

Persons desiring to sell farms and city property should call on Milligan Bros. & Co. Stf.

HANOVER, O., Feb. 13, 1884.

After having lung fever and pneumonia I had a dreadful cough and could not sleep at night. The doctors told me I had Consumption and would die. I have taken six bottles Piso's Cure and my cough is entirely gone and I am as well as ever.

EMILINE FORD.

Callender's Roller Flour is handled only by leading grocers.

CLEVELAND

Agents wanted for authentic edition of his life; written at his own home, with his cooperation and assistance, by the renowned Goodrich. Largest, cheapest, handsomest, best. Elegantly illustrated. Costs more per copy to manufacture than the other lives that are sold for twice its price. Outsell all others ten to one. One of our agents made a profit of \$50 the first day. A harvest of gold will be realized by every worker. All new beginners succeed grandly. Terms free, and the most liberal ever offered. Save valuable time by sending 25 cents for postage, etc., on free outfit, which includes large prospectus book. Act quickly; a day at the start is worth a week at the finish.

H. HALLIETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

THE TIMES till November 15—50c